The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. 1 NO. 184 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan.. | 10000 |
| 18th .. | Persia .. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 25th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea .... | 11000 |
| 1st Nov. | Maloja .. | 12500 | ...... | .. |
| 8th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora.. | 10500 |
| 15th .. | Arabia .. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 22nd .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia.. | 10000 |
| 29th .. | Mantua .. | 11000 | ...... | .. |
| 6th Dec. | Arcadia .. | 7000 | Medina.... | 12500 |
| 13th .. | Caledonia | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 20th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia.. | 10000 |
| 27th .. | Persia .. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 1914. | | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Macedonia | 10500 |
| 10th .. | Delta .. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 17th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 24th .. | Arabia .. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 31st .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan .. | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | Mantua .. | 11000 | ...... | .. |
| 14th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea .. | 11000 |
| 21st .. | Caledonia. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 28th .. | Maloja .. | 12500 | ...... | .. |
| 7th March. | Persia .. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 14th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora.. | 10500 |
| 21st .. | Macedonia | 10500 | ...... | .. |
| 28th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia.. | 10000 |
| * 1st April. | Himalaya.. | 7000 | ...... | .. |
| 4th .. | Arabia .. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 11th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 18th .. | Mantua .. | 11000 | ...... | .. |
| 25th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia.. | 10000 |
| 2nd May. | Caledonia. | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 9th .. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 16th .. | Persia .. | 8000 | ...... | .. |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| " LONDON .. | " 627 | or Rs. 528 | Rs. 940-8 | or Rs. 792. |

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For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Maru | Y. Tozawa | 4625 | 29th Sept. | 10th Octr. |
| Kamakura Maru | T. Hori. | 6126 | 5th Octr. | 17th Octr. |
| Rangoon Maru | Y. Kamoshita | 4936 | 19th Octr | 31st Octr. |
| Kawachi Maru | A. Christiansen | 6163 | 2nd Nov. | 14th Nov. |
| Penang Maru | S. Murazumi | 5500 | 6th Nov. | 18th Nov. |

For Freight apply to—
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*Manager*,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Poona A&C | 7467 | 21st Jan.. | .... |
| City of Bermingham ..A&C | 7475* | 23rd Feb.. | 21st Feb .. |
| City of Calcutta ..A&C | 7630* | 12th Mar.. | 10th Mar.. |
| Trafford Hall A | 5321 | 21st Mar.. | .... |
| City of Manchester ..A&C | 5551 | .... | 25th Mar.. |
| City of Paris A&C | 9234* | 13th April. | 11th April. |
| City of Karachi A&C | 5566 | .... | 22nd April |
| City of Lahore ..A&C | 6375 | .... | 29th April |
| City of Birmingham ..A&C | 7475 | 27th May.. | 25th May.. |

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

| FARES. | 1st Class Single. | 1st Class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1,001 | 459 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 609 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. | .... | 999 | .... | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA | 1695, | Th. 9th Oct. | 9 a.m. | ‡ C. M. |
| LINGA .. | 2185, | Fri. 10th Oct. | *6 a.m. | Direct. |
| LHASA | 2184, | Mon. 13th Oct. | 11 a.m. | † P. D. & C.M. |

‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(*Weekly*.)

S.S. "BANKURA" 3,159 tons, on Tuesday 7th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on. |
|---|---|---|
| †PUNDUA .. | 3305 | Thursday, 16th October. |
| *PALAMCOTTA | 3413 | " 30th October. |
| †PURNEA .. | 3306 | " 13th Nov. |
| *PENTAKOTA.. | 3418 | Thursday, 27th Nov. |

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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6th October, 1913.
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If you are in need of a **Sovereign** cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

**ATANK NIGRAH PILLS**

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

**Re. 1 for 32 Pills.**

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.
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MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
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| BRAND. | Rs. | a. | p. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg...... | 6 | 0 | 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg... | 5 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg | 5 | 2 | 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg | 5 | 0 | 2 | do. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg | 4 | 14 | 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg | 4 | 14 | 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins) ......... | 4 | 5 | 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins) ............... | 4 | 5 | 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins) ........ | 4 | 5 | 0 | do. |
| do. do. 125. deg (in bulk) ........... | 3 | 11 | 0 | per 8 gals. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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|---|---|---|
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25 delicious oranges Rs. 2; 25 dessert apples Rs. 3; 25 red bananas Rs. 1-8; 50 table plantains Rs. 1; 6 fresh pomfrets in ice Rs. 4; 3 boxes desert dates Re. 1; 3 lbs. stewing figs Re. 1; 5 lbs. fresh walnuts Rs. 2; 4 lbs. delicious Bombay hulwa Rs. 2; 200 choice Bombay ducks Re. 1; hamper of English vegetables Rs. 3; (Carr. paid; if "Chronicle," named).

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0554

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Applications should be submitted with copies of testimonials to

THE ELECTRIC INSPECTOR,
P. W. D., C. P., Nagpur.

WANTED an experienced ELECTRICAL WIREMAN for the Office of the Electric Inspector, P. W. D., Central Provinces, Nagpur, on a salary of Rs. 60 p. m., on probation for three months. After this period, if he gives satisfaction, he will be brought on the regular temporary establishment.

Applications should be submitted with copies of testimonials to

THE ELECTRIC INSPECTOR
P. W. D., C. P., Nagpur.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LADY'S long Fur Coat. Cost 10 guineas. No reasonable offer refused. Can be seen by applying to No. 77, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—MOTO-REVE. Light weight. Two Horse Power. Very Economical. Quite new. Sell. Rs. 475.

ALLDAYS. Three Horse Power. Good order. Rs. 230.

C. BINKS,
opp. Byculla Club.

FOR SALE two Genuine IVORY PIECES. Both measuring about 7½ feet in length. Weight 100 lbs. each. Apply.

HARIDAS MADHAVJI RAJA,
c/o. Chhaganlal & Co.,
Opp. Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT LONAVLA for Cost Price. Owner leaving. Real Bargain. Young Orchard. Flower garden. Water installed. Details from J. H. Hawkins, Lonavla. 0506

## TO BE LET.

AT CLUB Back Road TO BE LET GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow facing the recreation ground. Drawing Dining, and four bed rooms with bath rooms attached; stabling accommodation. Apply for further particulars to Mrs. J. D. MUGASETT next door. 0546

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie fully furnished. Excellent situation, over looking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO BE LET—AIRY AND SPACIOUS residential quarters and office rooms at 56/60 Parsee Bazar Street, suitable for European and Eurosians. Rents very moderate. Apply to

THE RECEIVER,
High Court, Bombay.

FOR SALE— TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 feet long and 7 feet dia, with 3 Galloway tubes in each flue, working pressure 50 lbs. per square inch. Built by Messrs Thomas Beely, of Manchester, England. Price Rs. 2,000 each, offers will be considered. Apply to the

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

TO BE LET—From 1st January, or probably sooner, "The Cabins" in Middle Collaba, right on the sea, a commodious Upper-storied Bungalow with stables—will be let either entire or each floor separately. For rent etc. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office „ „ 2611.

TO BE LET—From 1st November the top floor of "MALDON HOUSE" in Marine Lines. Minton tile flooring, Electric lights and fans, hot and cold water, English Bath tubs, superior servants' quarters and stabling and the best sanitary arrangements. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office „ „ 2611.
0552

## NOTICES.

### INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

### NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1913, for works in the construction of a Slaughter House, at Arthur Road, for killing pigs.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

(Sd.) JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 4th October, 1913. 0562

### SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO, LD.,

TENDERS which should be addressed to THE AGENT, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, and should reach him not later than the 23rd OCTOBER, 1913, are invited for the purchase of two 23 B. H. P., 4 cylinder Milne-Daimler Motor Busses, to seat 18 passengers, which were used on the Kodaikanal Road—Krishnamma Naicken Tope service.

2. The Busses, which are stabled at Negapatam, are in thorough working order, and can be seen, examined and tried on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

3. Any further particulars that may be required can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

A MUIRHEAD,
Agent.
Agent's Office,
Trichinopoly, 12th Sept., 1913. 0494

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Shapurji Dossabhoy Billimoria, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance charge, possession maintenance or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inami freehold land together with the building thereon and known as "Mino Mansion," containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parel, Government Gate Road, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and forming part of the premi[illegible]s registered in the Books of the Collect[illegible] under Collector's Old No. 66, New N[illegible]4210, New Survey No. 1/2494, and wh[illegible] premises contracted to be sold are ass[illegible] by the Assessor and Collector of [illegible]nicipal Rates and Taxes under Ward [illegible] 1052 (4), and bearing street No. [illegible] Parel Road, and are bounded on [illegible] North and East by the property kno[illegible] the Parkfield Estate, on the South [illegible]cant land belonging to Kharshedji [illegible]sserwanji Wadia and on the West [illegible] the Parel Government Gate Road, an[illegible]ich premises are now in the occupa[illegible] of the tenants of the said Shapurji [illegible]ssabhoy Billimoria.

CAPTAIN & VAIDY[illegible]
Purchaser's Attorne[illegible]ys.
Dated, this 4th day of October, 1913.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be receiv[illegible]d by the Municipal Commissioner f[illegible]or the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (B.T.), on MONDAY, the 17th day of Novemb[illegible]r, 1913, for the work of printing for a pe[illegible]riod of one, three and five years, co[illegible]mmencing from the 1st March, 1914.

2. The whole printing work is divid[illegible]d into ten divisions and the tenderers hav[illegible] the option of tendering for any one o[illegible] more divisions.

3. Deposits noted below against each division should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging tenders:—

| Division No. | Amount of Deposit. |
|---|---|
| I | Rs. 1,000 |
| II | „ 500 |
| III | „ 600 |
| IV | „ 500 |
| V | „ 500 |
| VI | „ 500 |
| VII | „ 300 |
| VIII | „ 700 |
| IX | „ 100 |
| X | „ 300 |

4. Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract with 10 Schedules can be had on payment of Rs. 5, for each form at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

5. The particular attention of tenderers is invited to the general directions printed with the form of tender.

6. The rates which the Municipality have been paying for the printing work can be seen at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, on application to the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery.

7. Tenderers are requested to submit along with the tenders 6, sheets (duly stamped) of each of the kinds of papers specified at page 5, of the articles of agreement to serve as samples. If the samples so submitted be other than those described in the specification, the tenderers will be liable to be rejected.

8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

## NOTICE.

### BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED TENDERS for dispatch with loading and unloading of about 3,500 tons steel rails from Bombay to Beyt Harbour in Kathiawar. Apply quoting rates, terms and time for delivery to.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Baroda State Railways.

PLANTATION, SAFEST INVESTMENT:—FREE-HOLD rights, coast land, AREA 500,000 sqr. meters for OUTRIGHT SALE. Worlds ships, Port vicinity. 5,000 COCOANUTS, planted 8 years. Just BEARING, further 1,000,000 COCOANUTS could BE PLANTED. Fuel existing over Rs. 5,000, FISHING AND PEARL RIGHTS. Purchaser or partners wanted. PESTONJI HORMUSJI, Whiteaway Blds., Bombay, No. 1. 0560

### MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON 1913.

A LIGHT SPECIAL (Postal Express), having limited accommodation will run daily from the 6th October, 1913, until further notice, leaving Poona at 2-50 hours in connection with the mail from Bombay and arrive Wathar at 6-45 hours. From Wathar the train will leave at 18-30 hours and arrive Poona at 22-55 hours connecting with the G. I. P. Railway, Poona Bombay sleeping car train leaving Poona at 23-45 hours.

Accommodation will be reserved by these trains in the order registered for the number of berths available on application to THE STATION MASTER, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

Motor Cars in connection with the above trains will run between Wathar and Mahableshwar.

R. GREENALL,
General Traffic Manager,
Madras, 30th September, 1913.

### ROYAL EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA

THE COMMITTEE of the BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE desire to select an architect for the proposed new Royal Exchange, Calcutta, to cost about 4 lakhs, by means of a limited competition, among not more than six competitors, who will each be paid a small honorarium of Rs. 600 towards their expenses.

No premiums are offered, but the author of the successful design will be appointed architect for the new building.

Ample time will be given and full particulars will be supplied in due course. The drawings will be to the scale of ⅛" to the foot. No perspectives. Mr. John Begg. F.R.I.B.A., Consulting Architect to the Government of India, will act as Assessor.

Meantime architects or firms of architects who are willing to compete are invited to submit their names for selection to the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1913.

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
Royal Exchange Building,
Calcutta, 29th Sept., 1913. 0528

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of United Kingdom [illegible] and Ireland, and [illegible] the British Dominions beyond [illegible] Seas, King Defender of the Faith, [illegible]mperor of India.

Petition [illegible]r Probate of the last will [illegible]and testament of THAKA[illegible] GOVINDJI KANJI of B[illegible]imadi Lohana, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant ............Deceased.

[illegible]HAKAR AMARSI KANJI, of Bhimadi, Hindu Inhabitant temporarily residing at Bhat Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, brother and the Executor named in the last will and testament of the said deceased ............................Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate. Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

the 30th day of Sept.,
1913.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.

### BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR. AND Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

[illegible]lso an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

| Down. [illegible]orth-[illegible]rn Fast [illegible]ress. 1,2[illegible]3. H.[illegible] | Down. New [illegible] Passenger. 1.2.3. H.M. | Stations. | Up. North-Western Fast Express. 1,2,3. H.M. | Up. New Passenger. 1.2.3. H.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible]0 21-45 | Dep. Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr. | 8-30 | 6-45 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] 6-55 | Arr. Delhi .. Dep. | 60 | 21-20 |
| 2-[illegible]3 | .. | Arr. Meerut Cantt. .. Dep. | 2-11 | .. |
| [illegible]27 | .. | Arr. Saharanpur .. Dep. | 23-5 | .. |
| 9-[illegible] | .. | Arr. Lahore .. Dep. | 20-20 | .. |
| 15.50 | .. | Arr. Rawalpindi .. Dep. | 13-32 | .. |
| 20-15 | .. | Arr. Peshawar Cantt. Dep. | 8-48 | .. |

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag., General Traffic Manager.
250

## NOTICES

### ORCHARDING IN TASMANIA.

SADLEIR & KNIGHT.
Orchard Agents and Attorneys.
LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.
Orchards planted and managed for ABSENTEE OWNERS.

MR. SADLEIR will be in Calcutta on or about 26th November, and will be glad to arrange interviews with present and intending clients for all parts of India. Correspondence c/o. of the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. Advance pamphlets containing full information as to capital required, profits, conditions of living and climate and of our absentee system of management will be forwarded on application.

### GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates of the College not later than 15th October, 1913, for six TUTORIAL APPOINTMENTS on the Staff of the Grant Medical College, as detailed in the margin, which are to begin from 1st November, 1913, and which are tenable for one year, but are extensible year by year if considered desirable. Pay is Rs. 100 or 75 p.m. as the case may be

- 2 in Pathology.
- 1 in Medicine.
- 1 in Surgery.
- 1 in Ophthalmology.
- 1 in Materia Medica.

6

A. STREET, F. R. C. S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 3rd Oct., 1913.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWO POWERS OF ATTORNEY given by our client Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj to Vithaldas Chhaganlal and dated the 28th July, 1911, and the 6th day of August, 1912, respectively are hereby cancelled and the services of the said Vithaldas Chhaganlal as Moonim and Bhandari of the Bhandar of Shri Nathji in Bombay have been dispensed with and he has no power or authority to transact any kind of business whatsoever, in Bombay or elsewhere on behalf of the said Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj.

All persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Vithaldas Chhaganlal as the constituted attorney of the said Tikayet Maharaj or as the Moonim or Bhandari of Shri Nathji's Bhandar in Bombay and if they do so it will be at their own risk.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1913.

BHAISHANKER KANGA
AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Goswami,
Tikayat Shri Goverdhanlalji.
Maharaj.
Bombay, 4th October, 1913. 0566

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Lett[illegible] [illegible]tration of [illegible] estate and effects of [illegible]AHIBAI widow of RANCHHODDAS NAROTTAMDAS, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..............Deceased.

DWARKADAS RANCHHODDAS of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant merchant residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of the said minor Narandas Ranchhoddas and limited, until the said minor attains majority ...............................Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration. Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirtieth day of September, in the year of Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
the 30th da yof Sept.,
1913.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
0563 Petitioners Attorneys.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the constructing buildings for Head Quarters, Police Lines Thana. Block No. 18.

Amount of estimate Rs. 7,713.
Amount of deposit Rs. 770.

The contract documents as per margin can be seen during office hours, viz., 11 a.m., to 4 p.m., Standard time at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Thana, on working days except the day of receiving Tenders. Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender and schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on deposit of Rs. 2.

1 Drawings of the work (if any)
2 Specifications of the work (if any).
3 Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4 Conditions of Contract.

Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing Buildings for Head Quarters Police Lines, Thana, Block No. 18," will be received by the Executive Engineer, Thana, up to 1 p.m. Standard time on 16th October, 1913, and will be opened on the same day. A sum of Rs. 500 in Currency Notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

No alteration in the form of the Tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer, Thana, and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District
Date 2nd October, 1913.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE EXCELSIOR.

MORE STARTLING THAN EVER.
THE WONDERFUL JAPS
IN AN ENTIRELY
NEW PROGRAMME.
The Second Part of
"PROTEA"
IS MORE DRAMATIC EVEN THAN THE FIRST.
If you want to see the first part, come at 6 or 9-30
and then stay to see the Second Part——no extra charge.
ALL PICTURES AT 8-30 SHOW.
MATINEE ON THURSDAY.

### AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

PROTEA.

(5000 Feet Long Drama—4 Parts Complete)

Thousands have seen this great film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for

ONE WEEK MORE.

So don't miss this chance! Please note:—

HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

***3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:**—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30, to 12.*

***PRIZE SHOWS**—Saturday, & Sunday 5 to 6-30.*

300

### ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the HOTEL MAJESTIC, Bombay, room No. 34.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc.

0470

### A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

3[illegible], [illegible]RNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OWING TO THE EXPI[illegible] OF OUR LEASE, We have removed to New Premises in 357 Hornby Road, opposite Oriental Buildings.

LATEST COLONIAL NOVELS.

Paper Rs 1-12; Cloth Rs. 2-4 each.

THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME. By Hall Caine.
GENERAL JOHN REZAN. By George A. Birmingham.
TANTALOS. By John Johns.
GOD'S DAY. By A. and C. Askew
The WAY OF AMBITION. By R. Hitche.
THE POISON BELT. By Conan Doyle.
THE IRON TRAIL. By Rea Beach, author of "The Spoiler," etc.
A TATTER OF SCARLET. By S. R. Crockett, author of "Anne of the Barricades," etc
SNOW UPON THE DESERT. By S. Macnaughton, author of "A Lame Dog's Diary," etc.
IN OLD MADRAS. By Mrs. B. M. Croker, author of "The Company's Servant," etc
THE REGENT. By Arnold Bennett, Author of "The Card" etc.
HAPPY-GO-LUCKY. By Ian Hay, author of "The Safety Match," etc
RAVEN V. C. By Coralie Stanton and Heath Hosken.
THE ROOM OF SECRETS. By Wm Le Queux.
THE PRICE OF POWER. By Wm. Le Queux.
THE INSIDE OF THE CUP. By Winston Churchill, author of "The Crisis," etc.
DEW AND MILDEW. Semi-Detached Stories from Karabad, India. By Percival Christopher Wren.
CONCERT PITCH. By Frank Danby, author of "The Heart of a Child," etc.
FATHER GREGORY. or Lures and Failures. By P. C. Wren
THE MATING OF LYDIA. By Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of "Canadian Born," etc.
LEILA AND HER LOWER. By Max Pemberton, author of "White Walls."
THE OPEN WINDOW. Illustrated. By E. Temple Thurston, author of "The City of Beautiful Nonsense."
LORE OF PROSERPINE. By Maurice Hewlett, author of "The Forest Lovers."
THE GOVERNOR. By Karin Michaelis, author of "The Dangerous Age." (Cloth only).
THE MISCHIEF MAKER. By E. P. Oppenheim.

### A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., BOMBAY & MADRAS.

### FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*

## AUCTION SALE

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the [illegible] office of Messrs. [illegible]WFORD & CO., at any time during [illegible]usiness hours.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES JAPANESE VASES, JARDINEERS, ETC., ETC.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 6th October at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, a consignment of 14 cases Japanese goods arrived shortly per s.s. "Rangoon Maru", from Kobe in Japan consisting of awata vases, jardineers, koros, dishes, bowls, bishow plates, fire pans, jardineers with stands, cups, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 6th October, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 4,347-13-9 as per list.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and the list of outstandings, apply to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 6th Oct., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, sofas, easy, chairs, cup-boards single-glass door- almiras, writing and dressing tables, phonographs with records, safes, etc.

By order of R. B. Patell, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Chief Clerk, Insolvency Debtor's Court, High Court:—

2 writing desks, 12 cupboards with pigeon holes, suitable for Solicitors' Office use, book shelf, one copying press.

At 3 p.m., (S. T.).

One Consignment of Japanese goods ex. s.s. "Rangoon Maru".

At 3-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Damjee Heerjee, an Insolvent:—

1 rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.
1 Horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF HUNGARIAN, FEZ, CYCLE, BENGALORE, MAHARAJA AND CHRISTY'S CAPS, AND LEATHER STRIPES FOR CAPS, SHOP FURNITURE AND AUSTRIAN SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Yezra Yamin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the shop situate at Shaik Memon Street, out of Fort (Next to Muljee Jetha's Cloth Market) TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the shop goods consisting of Bengalore Maharaja, Cycle and Christy's caps, waist-bands useful to Jews, leather, stripes for caps, Austrian safe, gadlas, takias, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of and the balance to be paid for, within two days after the day of sale.

N. B.:—Private offers for the whole lot will be taken by the undersigned previous to two days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

October. 4th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Beme | Wright | Rangoon September 18 |
| S. S. Volumnia | Plough | Karachi October 2 |
| S. S. Lhasa | Cutbush | Karachi October 2 |
| S. S, Barjora | Cammack | Busreh September 25 |

## DEPARTURES.

October. 4th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Budrie | Mathews | Jeddah |
| S. S. Circassia | McLean | Liverpool and Marseilles |
| S. S. Pentakota | Stewart | Zanzibar |
| S. S. Egypt | Summers | London |
| S. S. City of Lahore | MacFee | Karachi |
| 5th S. S. Baralong | Swinney | Antwerp |
| S. S. Risaldar | Toms | Sourabaya |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Persia | for London |
| " | Highland Monarch | for Mostyndeep |

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain A. S. Wright, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she had left on September 18th, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Volumnia:—The steamer Volumnia, 3,546 tons, Captain H. Plough, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 2nd, with ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 2nd, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Barjora ,1,908 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on September 25th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, 4,208 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain C. McFee, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with same bottom crago.

S. S. Baralong:—The steamer Baralong, 2,660 tons, Captain G. Swinney, Sailed on Sunday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Risaldar:—The steamer Risaldar, 3,091 tons, Captain J. P. Toms, sailed on Saturday for Sourabaya, with ballast.

SATURDAY, October 4th 1913.

### P. DOCK.

| Shed.Steamer | Capt. | Agento. |
|---|---|---|
| A. Taibye | Kass | A. M. Jeewanji |
| B. Nordmark | Lining | W. & A. G. & Co |
| C. & R. Schwarrenfels | Ketnwien | T. M. & Co |
| F. Ariosto | Booth | J. F. & Co |
| G. Rahmani | Lewis | T. M. & Co |
| M. Itonus | Piegott | M. M. & Co |
| O. Clan Maclaren | Philips | J. F. & Co |
| P. Wachtfels | Huper | W. & A. G .& Co |

### V. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Ozarda | Mills | M. M. & Co |
| 4. Aleppo | Jones | J. F. & Co |
| 5. Margraf | Schapp | A. S. & Co |
| 8. Nippon | Franorich | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| . Gablonz | Gilhuber | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| 9. Habsburg | Seberich | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| 10 & 11 Devanah | Hickey | P. & O. S. & Co |
| 10 & 11 Chakrata | Smith | M. M. & Co |
| 12 & 13 Persia | Bradshaw | P. & O. S. N, & Co |
| 15. Ismaila | Hodgson | M. M & Co |
| 16. Mansuri | Gore | T. M. & Co |
| 23. Istrar | Jacob | T. M. & Co |

### H. W. P. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | Goolam | B. S. N. & Co |
| Indravati | Esmail | B. S. N. & Co |
| Netravati | Fakeera | B. S. N. & Co |
| Sarasvati | Ebram | B. S. N. & Co |

### VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alfeld | Niemann | K. N. & Co |
| Bombay Maru | Tozawa | N. Y. Co |
| Bankura | Whytehead | M. M. & Co |
| Beme | Wright | S. W. & Co |
| Barjora | Cammack | M. M. & Co |
| Darzia | Donovan | W. & A. Y. & Co |
| Geddington Court | Gleghow | P. & O. G. N. Co |
| Highland | Mousrch | Scot |
| Hoseince | Fanning | T. M. & Co |
| India | Falbot | P. & O. S. S. & Co |
| Isramr | Hugnes | T. M. & Co |
| Khosrou | Hannan | T. M. & Co |
| Kola | Minert | M. H. & Co |
| Lakonia | Mitchell | |
| Lhasa | Cuttbush | M. M. & Co |
| Stphnotis | Goodridge | A. Y. & Co |
| Strathgary | Nem | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Wymono | Forest | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Volumnia | Plough | T. M. & Co |

## REPORTED THEFT.

Ramji Bhula, a lady's dress-maker, residing at Falkland-road, reported to the police that on Friday night on his return to his shop, which he had closed before going out, he discovered that the bolt of his door had been removed, and on entering his room he missed valuable laces, gloves, trimmings etc., of the value of about Rs. 1,260. The property had been stolen from his cupboard.

## SCALDED BY BOILING TAR.

A dock labourer named Falekhan Remankhan, aged thirty-nine, was removed to the G. T. Hospital last Friday for treatment as a result of injuries received by his accidentally slipping when carrying a bucket of boiling-tar and dropping the same on the deck of the steamer Islami, on which he was working. Both his hands were badly burnt.

# DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

*The Punjab.*—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is below the average in the south-east Punjab. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Delhi.

*The United Provinces.*—Skies are clear over the whole division except at Jhansi where moderate cloud has appeared. Humidity is in defect in the extreme western districts. Day temperature continues in excess.

*Sind and Rajputana.*—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana where temperature during day is slightly above the average; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer.

*Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature remains above the average in Central India West and at Surat; the minimum is lower than usual at Deesa.

*The Central Provinces.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is considerably drier in the northern districts. Maximum temperature is generally above the average; the minimum is in defect at Nagpur.

*The Konkan.*—Skies are moderately clouded at most places. Humidity and temperature continue normal.

*The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.*—Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and almost clear over the rest of the of the division. The air is drier than usual at most places. Temperature remains generally above the average.

*General Remarks.*—Masulipatam again reports a heavy fall of two inches. Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in the Carnatic, Trichinopoly recording nearly an inch. Light local showers have been recorded in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore, on the Malabar coast and also in Ceylon. Sea has become rough at Colombo. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded in the south Konkan but the registered rainfall has been insignificant.

Rain in local showers is likely over the greater portion to the south of latitude 16° north. where conditions are favourable for thunderstorms.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON SATURDAY, the 4th of October 1913.

| STATIONS. | Temp in Shade. | | Humidity. | Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | 8 A.M. | Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date. | Variation 1st June to date. |
| **PERSIAN-ARAB** | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (2nd) | 92.3 | 71.0 | 85 | .. | 0.00 | —0.01 |
| Jask | 90.8 | 81.8 | 87 | .. | 0.00 | —0.06 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (2nd) | 101.3 | 84.1 | 56 | .. | 0.00 | —0.17 |
| **PUNJAB—** | | | | | | |
| Multan | 102.3 | 72.0 | 56 | .. | 10.28 | +5.55 |
| Rawalpindi | 92.9 | 59.6 | 78 | .. | 24.44 | +1.95 |
| Lahore | 100.9 | 63.7 | 60 | .. | 18.09 | +2.94 |
| Sirsa | 101.3 | 66.0 | 47 | .. | 17.84 | +6.68 |
| Ambala | 97.5 | 62.9 | 59 | .. | 28.21 | +4.72 |
| Delhi | 99.0 | 71.8 | 41 | .. | 13.66 | —9.85 |
| **UNITED PROVINCES—** | | | | | | |
| Agra | 103.5 | 75.5 | 28 | .. | 7.39 | —17.10 |
| Mainpuri | 101.8 | 70.1 | 58 | .. | 10.66 | —12.59 |
| Jhansi | 103.1 | 73.5 | 30 | .. | 9.64 | —25.25 |
| Cawnpore | 98.6 | 71.5 | 76 | .. | 18.82 | —13.99 |
| Allahabad | 98.1 | 70.5 | 70 | .. | 22.36 | —12.48 |
| **SIND AND RAJPUTANA—** | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 105.1 | 68.3 | 56 | .. | 2.91 | ×0.65 |
| Karachi | 87.0 | 73.5 | 78 | .. | 12.01 | +5.88 |
| Ajmer | 97.6 | 75.2 | 38 | .. | 11.16 | —7.72 |
| Jaipur | 102.2 | 72.1 | 30 | .. | 12.71 | —9.02 |
| Kotah | 100.6 | 78.6 | 26 | .. | 15.62 | —10.51 |
| **GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDA WEST—** | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 95.0 | 71.0 | 82 | .. | 38.37 | +25.06 |
| Dwarka | 85.8 | 74.2 | 86 | .. | 17.35 | +3.66 |
| Veraval | 84.1 | 70.3 | 84 | .. | 24.55 | +7.49 |
| Rajkot | 98.1 | 72.3 | 88 | .. | 28.55 | +3.02 |
| Bhavnagar Para. | 97.0 | 72.8 | 73 | .. | 35.95 | ×16.25 |
| Surat | 97.9 | 75.6 | 79 | .. | 37.46 | —2.12 |
| Ahmedabad | 99.6 | 74.2 | 54 | .. | 35.61 | -6.74 |
| Deesa | 98.8 | 63.4 | 50 | .. | 35.15 | +11.94 |
| Neemuch | 98.4 | 66.5 | 31 | .. | 23.89 | —3.21 |
| Indore | 95.6 | 67.6 | 36 | .. | 36.48 | +5.93 |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCES—** | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 95.8 | 66.3 | 61 | .. | 30.39 | —20.55 |
| Saugor | 99.3 | 71.1 | 26 | .. | 22.92 | —19.59 |
| Hoshangabad | 96.6 | 67.4 | 67 | .. | 36.31 | —9.51 |
| Khandwa | 100.2 | 70.1 | 47 | .. | 38.15 | +10.54 |
| Akola | 99.7 | 68.0 | 41 | .. | 26.78 | —1.89 |
| Amraoti | 97.8 | 70.8 | 41 | .. | 34.77 | ×5.29 |
| Nagpur | 98.6 | 66.8 | 58 | .. | 31.25 | —0.4 |
| Chanda | 95.5 | 69.0 | 79 | .. | 50.99 | +3.00 |
| Raipur | 95.7 | 70.6 | 60 | .. | 35.33 | —9.17 |
| **KONKAN** | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 88.1 | 79.8 | 87 | .. | 68.61 | —0.57 |
| Ratnagiri | 87.3 | 79.9 | 86 | .. | 68.03 | —28.42 |
| Mormugao | 85.5 | 74.7 | 97 | 0.06 | 85.46 | —0.96 |
| Karwar | 85.2 | 78.0 | 95 | .. | 87.24 | —25.40 |
| **BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—** | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 98.4 | 74.1 | 53 | .. | 14.87 | —4.51 |
| Ahmednagar | 95.6 | 75.5 | 44 | .. | 20.82 | +2.33 |
| Poona | 91.5 | 70.8 | 73 | .. | 23.88 | +2.55 |
| Sholapur | 97.8 | 77.6 | 43 | .. | 11.97 | —11.67 |
| Bijapur | 97.2 | 76.3 | 61 | .. | 11.64 | —3.88 |
| Belgaum | 85.3 | 68.0 | 93 | 0.10 | 36.24 | —2.94 |
| Aurangabad | 96.9 | 76.0 | 35 | .. | 21.33 | —3.19 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 94.9 | 69.2 | 64 | .. | 36.89 | +0.58 |
| Hyderabad | 93.8 | 74.2 | 70 | .. | 14.57 | —9.93 |
| **MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—** | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 86.8 | 77.3 | 89 | .. | 87.88 | —21.84 |
| Calicut | 84.8 | 77.1 | 89 | .. | 80.99 | —8.81 |
| Cochin | 86.7 | 74.2 | 89 | 0.38 | 71.23 | —2.61 |
| Colombo | 87.5 | 77.5 | 84 | 0.13 | 15.70 | —6.37 |
| **MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—** | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam. | 89.3 | 76.2 | 83 | 2.00 | 17.86 | —6.05 |
| Bellary | 96.0 | 73.8 | 72 | .. | 7.47 | —3.93 |
| Cuddapah | 95.0 | 75.5 | 71 | .. | 8.61 | —11.74 |
| Madras | 93.0 | 77.5 | 86 | 0.04 | 7.01 | —9.97 |
| Bangalore | 83.3 | 68.3 | 81 | 0.15 | 18.43 | —2.08 |
| Coimbatore | 90.9 | 71.3 | 97 | 0.24 | 4.31 | —1.77 |
| Trichinopoly | 93.6 | 74.3 | 83 | 0.93 | 7.60 | —1.76 |
| Negapatam | 91.2 | 78.7 | 81 | .. | 11.08 | —0.10 |

The clock tower erected at Bhagalpur in memory of His late Majesty King Edward VII was unveiled on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Commissioner, Bhagalpur division.

*All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.*

## ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

There has been an increase of rainfall in Burma and a decrease on north Madras coast, otherwise the conditions remain unchanged. Rainfall has been fairly general in Assam, Malabar and local in Burma and Bengal. A few falls also have occurred in south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Akyab and Mandalay three quarters; Yamethin and Dibrugarh three; Sibsagar one; Calcutta one and half; Calicut two; Trivandrum five; Cuddalore half.

Forecast:—No important change.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 3rd October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | inches | 29·834 |
| Temperature of Air | degrees | 83·0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | " | 79.6 |
| Dew Point | " | 78.5 |
| Relative humidity of Air. | .. | 0·866 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | | 2·2 |
| Maximum temperature of Air | degrees | 88·1 |
| Minimum do. do. | .. | 79.4 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | NNW, N, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | miles | 146 |
| Fall of Rain | inch | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | .. | 0·00 |
| Total fall during year | .. | 68·61 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 3rd October | .. | 0.00 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th October 1913 was 30 068 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

## SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

**The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.**

| 1913 | High water. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. |
| | Oct. | h. m. | ft· in |
| Satur. | 4 | m 1 50 | 29 1 |
| | | 1 44 a | 27 0 |
| Sun. | 5 | m 2 40 | 28 0 |
| | | 2 25 a | 25 8 |
| Mon. | 6 | m 3 39 | 26 10 |
| | | 3 16 a | 24 4 |
| Tues. | 7 | m 4 51 | 25 9 |
| | | 4 26 a | 23 3 |
| Wed. | 8 | m 6 23 | 25 3 |
| | | 6 16 a | 22 9 |
| Thurs. | 9 | m 7 53 | 25 4 |
| | | 8 5 a | 23 4 |
| Fri. | 10 | m 8 50 | 25 8 |
| | | 9 6 a | 24 3 |

| 1913 | Low water | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. |
| | Oct. | h. m. | in |
| Satur. | 4 | m 7 39 | 17 3 |
| | | 7 45 a | 14 2 |
| Sun, | 5 | m 8 31 | 18 5 |
| | | 8 29 a | 15 2 |
| Mon. | 6 | m 9 40 | 20 9 |
| | | 9 22 a | 17 10 |
| Tues. | 7 | m 11 43 | 21 3 |
| | | 10 35 a | 19 2 |
| Wed. | 8 | | |
| | | 1 25 a | 20 10 |
| Thurs. | 9 | m 0 26 | 19 9 |
| | | 2 27 a | 20 1 |
| Fri. | 10 | m 1 49 | 19 9 |
| | | 3 4 a | 19 3 |

**The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—**

| Oct. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 4. (Satur.) | 6h. 30m. | 6h. 25 m |
| 5. (Sun.) | 6h. 30m. | 6h. 25 m |
| 6. (Mon.) | 6h. 31m. | 6h. 24 m |
| 7. (Tues.) | 6h. 31m. | 6h. 23 m |
| 8. (Wed.) | 6h. 31m. | 6h. 22 m |
| 9. (Thurs.) | 6h. 31m. | 6h. 21 m |
| 10. (Fri.) | 6h. 31m. | 6h. 21 m |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h, 15.9m. P. M. Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M. New Moon. 30th 10h 26.3 m. A. M. First Quarter. Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m. A. M.

*Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.*

# COMMERCIAL.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

### LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % | 73¾ |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. | 25,28½ |
| Rentes 3 % | 87¾ |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20·46 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 28 5-16 |
| " 2 months hence | 28¼ |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying orders. | |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 63¾ |
| Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate). | 1-3 31-32 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant. | |
| Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 425,000 for Egypt | |
| Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfers Bombay Rs. 15,00,000 @ ¼ 5-32. | |
| 3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) | 88½ |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 4 11-16 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. | 4½ |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5 1-8 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st | 5 1-8 |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | .. |
| Interest day to day loans | 3¾ |
| Interest 7 day market loans | 3¾ |

## BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

### PAPER MARKET.

Oct. 4.

The Paper Market maintained a firm tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95, but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-1-6 for 31st October settlement. A fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

### SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened to-day in an excited state, and a sharp drop took place in the Fazulbhai and David Mill shares which are being freely dealt in by some speculators. However, owing to the assurance given by one of the banking institutions to finance the business done by the Credit Bank of India for October delivery the panic subsided a little. It is to be seen what turn the Market assumes in Mahurat settlement as huge transactions are booked for that delivery.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 555 improved to Rs. 580 but closed at Rs. 557-8 for Mahurat.

David Mill shares opened firm but closed weak. In the morning they were placed at Rs. 540 but finally closed at Rs. 520, Crescent declined to Rs. 106-4.

Central dropped to Rs. 1,965, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,570, Standard to Rs. 1,370 and Colaba to Rs. 1,415xd. for Mahurat.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 520.

Swans were quoted at Rs. 275.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 222-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares displayed a week tendency. Ordinary declined to Rs. 83-8 and Deferred to Rs. 163.

The Bombay Merchants' Bank shares dropped to Rs. 9-4.

The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares moved up to Rs. 700

The Specie Bank shares declined to Rs. 56-12.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct 4.

230. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 1543 Gunner G. E. Rogers to A. Sub-Section No. 1 Co
No. 1544 " G. G. Darwell " " "
No. 1545 " A V. Harries " " "
No. 1546 " V. Gutteridge to C. Sub-Section "

231. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade ,at 7-0 P.M. on Monday the 6th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

232. *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 P.M. on Tuesday the 7th instant.

233. *Examination.*—The Examination in Semaphore Signalling will be held on Thursday 9th instant. Parade at Back Bay Wireless Station at 7-0 A.M.

234. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 11th instant for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

235. *Leave.*—The undernamed N.C. O. is granted an extension of leave from 1st October to 30th December 1913.
Sergt H.E. Gubbins C. Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

(Sd.) A.D. Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.,
Offg, Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Artillery

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 6.

970. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 7th instant at 7-30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.
II.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 7th instant at 6.45 P.M.

971. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 8th instant at 5-30 P.M.
II. "C" Company will parade on Friday at 6-30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Monday at 7 A.M. and Friday at 6. P.M.
IV. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road at 6-15 P.M. on Wednesday the 8th instant.
V. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 8th instant at 9. P.M. Dress.-Uniform.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

972. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 8th instant at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 A.M. Dress. Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

973. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—
No. 7583 Vol. A. E. D'Souza
No. 7584 Vol. N. H. Eagle.

974. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 255 dated 24th September 1913, Lieut. Kenneth McIntyre Kemp, Bo. Vol. Rifles, is granted leave of absence out of India from the 13th September 1913 to 12th January 1914.

975. *Parade.*—"E" (Cyclists) Company will parade on the following dates:—
Wednesday October 8th,
Tuesdays October 14th and 21st,
Thursdays October 16th and 23rd.
Time and place.-Sir Richard Temples Statue 9-15 P.M. Dress.-Mufti.

(Signed) F. H. James, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifle.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 8,000 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. | 1,000 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian | —— |
| Total Day's Imports | 10,000 |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier; Fair Demand. | |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet Steady | |
| Tone of Manchester Market: | —— |
| Mid. Americans | 7·78 d |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | 10·30 d |

### CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| O. N. | 7·43 | 7·31 |
| N. D. | 7·35 | 7·24 |
| D. J. | 7·33 | 7·22 |
| J. F. | 7·33 | 7·21 |
| F. M. | 7·32 | 7·21 |
| M. A. | 7·32 | 7.21 |
| A. M | 7·31 | 7.19 |
| M. J. | 7·29 | 7·18 |
| J. J. | 7.27 | 7·16 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Easy. |
| Estimated Sales | 5,000 |
| Total Imports | 10,000 |

Future delivery prices:—

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-Day's price |
|---|---|---|
| O. N. | 7·43 | 7·29 |
| N. D. | 7·35 | 7·20 |
| D. J. | 7·33 | 7·20 |
| J. F. | 7·33 | 7·20 |
| F. M. | 7·32 | 7·19 |
| M. A. | 7·32 | 7·19 |
| A. M. | 7·31 | 7·18 |
| M. J. | 7·29 | 7·16 |
| J. J | 7·27 | 7·14 |

## AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 51,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 12,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent | 15.000 |

Futures at New York Jan. 13 61 Previous closing price 13·51.

Futures at New York Mar. 13·63 Previous closing price. 13·53.

Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on unfavorable Weather Reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 14.20 Previous price 14 10

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 14 Previous price 14

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·83 Previous price 13.71.

Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·91 Previous price 13.80

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 10⅜ |
| Demand Bills | 4.86 |
| Silver Commercial bars | 61¼ |

## WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 4th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 1,870 000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 186.000 |
| East Indian Visible Supply | 138,000 |
| American Visible Supply | 1,929,000 |
| Other " " | 144,000 |
| Total Sales | 64,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 300 |
| Total Speculation | 6,000 |
| Total Export | 1,000 |
| East Indian Export | 100 |
| East Indian Stock | 12,000 |
| East Indian Forwarded | 500 |
| East Indian Actual Export | 200 |
| East Indian Imports | 1,000 |
| East Indian Speculation | —— |
| American Afloat | 320,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 5,000 |
| Total Afloat | 360,000 |

## ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 4th

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Broach | 6 11-16 |
| F. G. " | 6 27-32 |
| Fine " | 7 |

## FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.

*Seeds.*—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47¾; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers, quiet but steady. Linseed, Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 46¾; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; Buyers, quiet but steady.

*Wheat.*—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White, Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White [illegible]achi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37¼; Oct.-Nov.; Lon[illegible] sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per [illegible] C.I.F. nominal dull.

*Rubber.*—Para R[illegible] 3-1; Oct.-Nov.; value quiet.

*Sugar.*—German [illegible]nulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double [illegible] 12-6¾; value Nov.-Dec.; quiet but stea[illegible] Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-[illegible]llers Jan.-March; German-Beet-root 88 % [illegible] sellers September; moderate biz. at steady [illegible] 9-8½; sellers May; E.A.R. & Similar Cry[illegible] C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; qu[illegible]t steady at previus rates. Mauritius Crys[illegible] & F. Calcutta 12; Sep.-Oct.; value. C. & [illegible] Bombay 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; value quiet. [illegible] Sugar unchanged nothing doing

*Linseed.*—[illegible]ed Argentine (La Plata) 44¼; Oct.-Nov.; [illegible]burg sellers quiet but steady.

*Cottonseed.*—[illegible] Bombay Cottonseed 6-18; Oct.-Nov.; Hull [illegible]ers quiet.

## THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 6TH OCTOBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

677-11—Sham. M & H. Mariambai widow v. Mahomedbhai Nooroodin [illegible]walla & ors. Mulji Kh. & [illegible]hangir & S. Manchershaw [illegible]. For further hearing.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Nivabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Coñ Ld. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Gods Bazaar Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F & D. R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsee & anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate-& ors. v. Memraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H W & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and R.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

498-13—Dikshit & P. Magonlla Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas. Tyabji D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Co. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E G. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

699-13—Pest. R K & Co. Grace Edith Hemmingway v. Wilmot Harrison. Little & Co.

## A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk the Corner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu girl named Gomtibai, aged sixteen, the wife of a carpenter named Ooka Nathu. The deceased, who lived with her husband at Khumbharwada, had a quarrel with him on the 25th ultimo when he left her to go and stay in a separate room of the same building. Whilst engaged in a conversation one day with his father and brother he heard a noise as if something had been thrown down and on looking out beheld the deceased lying on the ground below. She was removed to Sir J. J. hospital where she confessed to having thrown herself out of her tow storied house with intent to commit suicide. At the inquest Dr. Prescott of the J. J. hospital stated that death was due to blood poisoning as the injuries received through the fall were too trivial to case death. The jury returned a verdict that death of the deceased was due to scepticaemia following the shock received by throwing herself out of the window.

It is understood that building operations for the new cantonments of Imperial Delhi will be put actively in hand during the ensuing cold weather.

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# SPORT AT HOME.

## Events of The Week.

### FOOTBALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.

The professional football clubs have by now more or less settled down into their strides. The pace set by Blackburn Rovers is a cracker and no other club has been able completely to respond. The Rovers have now played four games and won the lot with a good record of 14 goals for and only 4 against. The latest success was their journey to Birmingham when they defeated Aston Villa by 3—1. There is little doubt that Blackburn Rovers are an exceptionally brilliant side this season. They are a great side, right through and have not a really weak spot. Their bad time will doubtless come, sooner or later, but as long as they can steer clear of injuries they will be a hard side to beat.

So brilliantly have the resuscitated Tottenham Hotspurs performed that it was confidently hoped by their friends that another victory would be placed to their credit as the outcome of their meeting with Derby County, who have not, so far, shown wonderful form. The 'Spurs proved wonderfully disappointing, however, and showed nothing of the brilliant form which has so delighted Londoners. The result was a 1—1 draw and the 'Spurs were a tride ducky to get on with even that. It is to be hoped that this is only a temporary set-back for London is going "map" on the 'Spurs.

Chelsea, in spite of their galaxy of alleged talent, have not "cut much ice" yet and have yet to score their first win. They had a pretty tough job on in having to go to Oldham last Saturday (September 13th) for the Athletic are rare spoilers if not particularly polished. The Londoners did not do at all badly by running the home team to 3—2, which was precisely the same result as when the two met last season in Lancashire. There is undoubtedly a good deal of talent in Chelsea, but it is a long time in expressing itself.

The suspension of their captain and centre-half, Charles Thomson, is not, apparently now weighing too heavily on the champions, Sunderland who accomplished a good performance by going to Liverpool and defeating that erratic side, by the convincing score of 3—1.

Saturday September 13th, 1913, was indeed a black day for home clubs, for no fewer than six of them tasted the bitters of defeat on their own grounds. In addition to Aston Villa and Liverpool, Sheffield United, Manchester United, Preston North End and Newcastle United, all failed before their own spectators. Everton one of the most consistently disappointing clubs that have ever figured in the first division, must have vastly surprised themselves by defeating Newcastle away by 1—0. Manchester City, who have a habit of starting brilliantly beat Sheffield United in Sheffield by 3—1, while Bolton Wanderers just got home from Manchester United, in Manchester, by 1—0. West Bromwich Albion proved too good, by 2—0, for the famous North End at Preston and the latter have had brought home to them already the difference between First and Second League football.

Burnley, on the other hand, are doing quite well and their 3—0 win over Sheffield on Wednesday was a good performance. The meeting between these evenly matched clubs, Middlesborough and Bradford City at Middlesborough, ended in an appropriate 1—1 draw.

All three of the London Second Division clubs won their games on Saturday last, but the best performance was undoubtedly that of Woolwich Arsenal, who delighted their friends by going to Wolverhampton and gaining a 2—1 victory over the famous old "Wolves." They confirmed this form on the Monday following (September 15th) when they met the relegated Notts County on their own ground at Highbury and won decisively by 3—0. They now head the Second Division with six points out of a possible six, and are already discussing promotion. There is a long way to go yet, however.

The exasperating Fulham recorded their first win at the expense of a good side in Huddersfield but from all accounts the Londoners were more than lucky to gain the full points. Clapton Orient's performance in going to Glossop, and defeating the locals by 3—0 is not so good as it might seem for Glossop, and undoubtedly one of the weakest sides in the division.

It has been reckoned that the eleven men who now represent Leicester Fosse and have been doing so well, only cost the club £100. Cheapness in this case is not necessarily nastiness for the Fosse have won 3 out of 4 of their matches played. On Saturday, at home, they defeated Grimsby Town 2—0 and their success goes to show that money is not everything, even in profession football.

Bradford seem intent on promotion and their 4-3 success over Bristol City leaves them one of the unbeaten sides in the competition. The most decisive victory of the day was the 5—1 gained by Notts County at the expense of Birmingham who are sadly disappointing their friends. The other Notts club, the Forest, are feeling the loss of their great forwarded Greenville Morris keenly, and have lost all four of the games they have played, their latest failure being their 1—0 defeat at Hull by Hull City.

Bury, at home naturally beat, Lincoln City (1—0) while Stockport County showed that they are still dangerous at home by defeating Leeds City 2—1, while the same result attended the meeting of Barnsley and Blackpool at Barnsley.

The running in the Southern League competition is being made by Swindon in spite of the loss of several of their most brilliant last season's side. They won their third game, out of three played on Saturday and their victims were the champions of the divisions—Plymouth Argyle—who in view of the adverse score of 4—1 against them could not possibly plead that it was a fluke.

There is a soft spot in most people's hearts for Southampton, who of late have fallen upon somewhat evil times. They are doing quite well again, however, now, and scored another away win against Cardiff City by 2—1. Everybody is wondering what has come over Queen's Park Rangers who are still without a win. Their latest failure (by 1—0) was before the promoted Merthyr Town and it was the worse inasmuch as it was played at Park Royal, London.

West Ham, at home, accounted for Bristol Rovers by 2—1, while Reading did well to defeat Exeter in Exeter, by 1—0. Millwall at home could only make a goalless draw with Crystal Palace and have so far proved a great disappointment. Portsmouth and Coventry City also played a pointless draw, at Portsmouth, as did Brighton and Watford, at Brighton. Another draw 2—2 was the result of the meeting of Southern United and Norwich City at Southend, while Northampton showed brilliant form when defeating Gillingham by 3—1 at Northampton.

In the Scottish League Motherwell rubbed it into Raith Rovers by 3—0, while the Hearts beat the Rangers 2—1. The great Ayrshire duel between Ayr United and Kilmarnock ended in a 1—0 win for the former and the Celtic went under to St. Mirren by 2—0. Dundee defeated Airdrieonians (2—0). Hibernians, Hamilton Academicals (1—0). while Aberdeen and Falkirk played a goalless draw.

On Wednesday (September 17), Preston North End went to Bradford to play the City. in the first League The defence on both sides were too powerful and the game ended in a draw without any goals being scored. In the Southern League Crystal Palace showed fine form at home against Northampton and won easily by 3-0, while Watford and Reading at Watford found it impossible to score against each other.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Rugby football, generally speaking, starts some three weeks later than its sister code, but many clubs in the Midlands and the West have already started their season.

One of the most sporting and popular clubs in the Country is Bedford whose teams are largely recruited from that fine Rugby school Bedford Grammar. They played their first game of the season on Saturday, (September 13th), when, on their own ground, they met that well known Midland Club Moseley. It was expected to be a good, close game, but Bedford proved irresistible, and won anyhow by 29 points to 3. This would seem to make Bedford exceptionally strong or Moseley praticularly weak. Time will show.

A big crowd turned out to see the game between Leicester and Bath at Leicester. The homeside won comfortably by 19 points to 5 and should have a good season. Devon Albion unexpectedly went under to Newton Abbot (8—5), while Penarth pulverised Bridgwater Albion (38—0).

Several semi-practice matches were played. Northampton defeated the Northants Rugby Union by 68, to 6, Cardiff for whom the renowned Percy Bush again turned out at half, beat Cardiff District (15—5), and Newport scored 17 points to 9 against Newport District.

Most of the London clubs will be engaged to-morrow. Rugby football is undoubtedly booming in London and favourable reports of prospects are being received from all quarters.

### LAWN TENNIS.

Though there are one or two fairly important lawn tennis tournaments to come, it is generally recognised that Eastbourne practically marks the end of the grass court season. Eastbourne is a remarkable meeting and owing to the number of entries, it is amazing that it is ever got through.

A. H. Lowe, the holder of the singles championship, was defeated by J. C. Parkes (6—3, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2). The latter has had a wonderful season and must experience difficulty in finding room for the great collection of "pots" he has gathered together. Mrs. Larcombe easily defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers (6—2, 6—4), in the final of the Ladies' Championship and this result would seem to suggest that but for the unfortunate injury to Mrs. Larcombe's eye at Wimbledon, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, would not now be the holder of the championship.

S. N. Doust and A. D. Prebble beat Parke and G. W. Hillyard in the final of the men doubles (3—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2), while the mixed doubles were won by Cecil Crawley and Mrs. Lambert Chambers against Parke and Mrs. Larcombe (6—4, 7—5), while in the ladies' doubles Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Luard easily defeated Miss E. Ryan and Miss Norton, (6—2, 6—1).

### POLO.

Polo is practically over for the season and there was only one game of any importance played on Saturday, (September 13th), at Rugby. This was the final for the Challenge Cup presented by Count de Madre in 1900, and the competitors were Halford and Spring Hill. Mr. R. Stuart, Captain L. Hardy, Mr. F. M. Freake and Lord Dalmeny represented Halford, who had the advantage of a point on handicap and Mr. H. Rich, Mr. R. Belmont, Count de la Maza and Mr. J. S. Mason turned out for Spring Hill.

A splendid game was witnessed and the result was in doubt right up to the end, when Halford just got home by 6 goals to 5. Lord Dalmeny and Mr. Freake showed good form for the winners and Mr. Rich and Mr. Belmont for Spring Hill.

### BOXING.

Monday, December, 6th next should be a memorable day in fighting circles for on that night the return match between Bombardier Billy Wells and the young French wonder Georges Carpentier will take place at the National Sporting Club.

The fight will be for a stake of £500 and a purse of £2,000, which is equal to the largest purse ever given at head-quarters when Peter Jackson and Frank Slavin met in 1892.

It will be remembered that Carpentier won on the last occasion the men met, under sensational circumstances. Well's friends are confident that the result will be reversed the next time, but they always are. The Bombardier has disappointed so often that it is impossible to have much confidence.

The eagerly looked forward to fight between Freddie Welsh and Willie Ritchie for the light weight championship of the world is apparently off. Seemingly convinced that he is in for a hiding, the American has backed out on the flimsiest of excuses. Welsh has had a lot of hard luck in this respect but if anyone is the moral champion at his weight, he is.

### GOLF.

The Southern and Midland sections of the Professional Golfers' Association were busy on Wednesday, (September 17), in deciding their 36 hole qualifying competition for the match-play stages of the "News of the World" £400 tournament, which takes place at Walton Health next month.

There were so many entrants in the Southern section that it had to be played in two divisions, one at Burhill and the other at Bramshot. The first six men in each g[illegible]p will [illegible] play at Walton Heath.

There was a sensation a[illegible]th places, J. H. Taylor the open c[illegible]pion failing to qualify at Bramsh[illegible]nd Alec Herd at Burhill—each by [illegible] stroke only.

George Duncan of Hange[illegible]l, who failed to qualify for the o[illegible] championship played beautiful [illegible]olf at Bramshot and headed the list [illegible]th a return of 145. James Braid [illegible]owed with 147, and W. L. Ritchie o[illegible] Worplesdon was next with 149. To[illegible] Ball of Raynes Park, J. Bradbeer of Porter's Park, and F. Leach of No[illegible]rthwood, all with scores of 150 were the other three to qualify.

At Burhill, a wonderful perform[illegible]ance was put up by Laurence Ayton, the Bishop's Stortford professional. The young Scotsman's two rounds o[illegible] 68 and 71 totalling 139 are probably the lowest ever recorded in the tour[illegible]ney. Jean Cassiat, the Chantilly pr[illegible]ofessional and C. H. Mayo, of the [illegible] home club, tied for second place with 141 each. J. B. Ross, of Parklan[illegible]gley, was fourth, only one point be[illegible]ind while R. G. Wilson of Croham Hu[illegible]rst and J. B. Batley of Bushey, with 146 were the other two to qualify.

The five places allotted to the M[illegible]idland section were gained by G. V. Tuck of South Staffordshire (153), G. R. Buckle of North Worcester (1[illegible]54). H. Cawsey of Skegness (155) E. Ve[illegible]ness of Dudley (157) and A. R. Wielda[illegible]n of Moseley (160). The event was pla[illegible]yed over the Little Aston course, and Tuck, by his success, also wins the Chance Cup, which carries with it the Midland Professional Championship.

The British representatives are going strong in the American Golf Championship which is being played over the Brookline (Mass.) links. In Tuesday's (September 16), qualifying rounds, Harry Vardon topped the list with a score of 151. His play made a deep impression on the American experts. The American amateur, Mr. Francis Ouimet was second with 15[illegible] while next in order came Macdonald Smith (154) Alex Ross (157), J. M. Barnes (158), Tom Macnamara (158), H. Hampton (160), the Frenchman Louis Tellier (161), and Alex Campbell (161). Others to qualify were H. H. Barker, the ex-amateur Yorkshireman and Tom Vardon.

Edward Ray and Wilfrid Reid turned out on Wednesday and played magnificently. Ray headed the list with 148 and Reid was second with 154.

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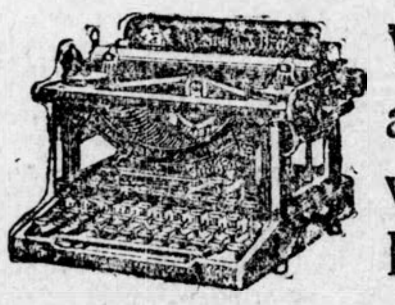

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# POONA RACES.

## SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

## AN UNLUCKY DISQUALIFICATION.

POONA, Oct. 4.

A card of seven events was not by any means devoid of interest, but at the same time there were undeniable signs of the approaching closure of the Season. There was plenty of elbow room as compared with the crowded stand during the Big meeting, money was less brisk and the class of horse running was generally very mediocre. To make up for this, we had some very large fields and several excellent finishes—so close in fact that on more than one occasion the public opinion was contrary to the judge's Again Brown was the most successful jockey with two wins. Ruiz breaking his spell of ill-luck by winning distinctly luckily after a month's interval, Hoyt, Ferguson, Digby and Mujeed being the others.

One of the features of the day was the disqualification of The Tetrarch, on whom Mr. Crawford came through with a sensational late run after getting a far from clear journey in the initial event. As the Stewards came to their decision without the usual enquiry and cross-examination of others in the race, it must have come as a shock to the rider, the only G. R. in a field of a dozen, to be informed that the race had been taken from him on emerging from the dressing room. His transgression appears to have been in crossing the pony finishing third and it is to be presumed that the Stewards saw more than others. To the casual onlooker nothing very drastic seemed to have taken place, and we have seen many more flagrant cases which took a considerable time to decide and, in certain instances, ended differently. It is also unfortunate that one has again to refer to a bit of judgment which was in direct opposition to the opinions of ninety-nine per cent of onlookers. As has already been remarked, particularly when Purity got the verdict over Nakib, the judge is inclined to plump for the one nearest to him. The result was that when Forfeit came with his last ounce on the extreme outside he was considered to have headed Paul Pry, and Ruiz got a bit of his own back. This happened again in an Arab race, when the many who backed Atta Allah for a place must consider themselves to have been in luck; which may also apply to the placing of British King's number over Dilkush's, but this only affected the owners. It has been asserted that one of the trainers has been seen in the Judge's box which, if true, is to say the least of it, unwise.

Complaints are also made with regard to the timing, not only by those who can judge for themselves whether it must be correct or not but by those who take the trouble to verify it themselves. Reference was made to this when a second-rater in Grey Ghost cut out ten furlongs in no less than six seconds faster time than one of the very best in Dhaman on the same day. This time, checked by others, Forfeit did a second faster than that recorded and Zaki Pasha as much as two seconds faster in their respective races. A good deal of importance is attached to timing, so steps should be taken to get it down as nearly perfect as possible—at least within fractions of a second!!

### THE CROSSING INCIDENT.

First was an Auction Plate with a rather unattractive field from the point of view of would be purchasers, who were not tempted to make any bid after the race. Authority and Good Evening were the favourites, but the latter never was more than a pure sprinter and died away after setting most of the pace, the former never in it but likely to do much better with a good start. Grequa flattered till quite near home, though poorly in considering he is only a 13.1¼, but The Tetrarch smothered him once he got an opening. Mahboob just beat Nimar, it being the former who was said to have been crossed by the winner. The Tetrarch being disqualified, Nimar was placed and returned a good dividend. Whereas the original winner would have paid nearly 47 to 1, Grequa paid eights.

Obviously a poor lot went for the second division of the Mofussil Plate, a field of fifteen with German Silver a hot favourite but never in it. For once, Mr. Ali bin Talib struck oil, his two, Jessor and Mahakoom, making the pace for the former to go away and stay on from Maidania. Always well up was Yungi Duniya, the leggy youngster who gave promise when newly landed, just keeping ahead of Ajmer with Last Chance wide and too late.

The first division was of course better and it was thought that Sweden's time had come at last. All he could do, however, was to narrowly save his place from Mexico, others well backed in Welcome and Harry Johnson never promising. Hoyt rode a well judged race on Tenebreuse, shooting away after Financier and Golden Ducat had led. Trustee with all his weight justified the favourable comment recently made and less than a furlong from home seemed to have Tenebreuse set. Hill, in fact, was looking back for possible danger, but when he set Trustee going again he could not get up. Had he gone "all out" for the last furlong he might have won.

Seven went in the closed mile and a half race, Sholto favourite but unable to see it out, next best being North then Topsail. Deputy took a long lead but stopped at the home turn, where Beroll led. This was not very wise considering that firstly he had a big weight and secondly that he has shewn to possess pace. Furthermore it is surprising to see that seven pounds were given away when a capable G. R. was ready to ride well within the original weight. Topsail passed him at the distance and went on to win, but North gave his backers hopes when he came with a great rattle. He was none too lucky at the turn and had to go inside then out, but one inclines to the belief that Brown eased Topsail near the post. For a pony to win this long race speaks none too well for the class of horse running in these events, which shew up batter over sticks than on the flat. Major Stratton cannot complain of his luck with only two representatives, both of which have done him very well.

### FORFEIT STRIKING FORM.

It was remarked at the beginning of the season that Forfeit was far from fit and in no sort of condition to race at all. There was every reason therefore to suppose that he would improve every time. It has taken him long enough, but he has trained down sufficiently to get within a stone of his true form. He was getting 8 lbs. more from Paul Pry than when he beat him into third place in the Exeter Plate in Bombay, so the performance now is no great one as was the case with Punt, the handicapper has been far too ready to drop a horse to a weight he has no right to carry and should ignore those who run only with a view to being brought on in their races—which should be left to the training track to do. As Seigneurie and St. Alban are too newly out to be fit, the latter a shapely French chestnut, Paul Pry and Forfeit stood out on their own with weight unable to bring them and Portland Lad together and Eagle Bird out for the first time. Considering this, the last named ran well, making the pace with Portland Lad and heading him. Paul Pry took command at the distance, but was all out when Forfeit came at him and lost the verdict. Brown was most unlucky to lose, as there would have been grumbling even had a dead-heat been returned. Both horses are coming on.

Two divisions of the New Paddock Plate wound the day up, the second division a bunch of squibs, Bigiig favourite but headed by a rank outsider. He came at Hurbia in the straight, but Digby got at the latter with a will and just saw it out, Ata Allah lucky to get place from Sir Satu. It was thought that an objection would follow for bumping, but the second was about as much in fault as the winner.

In the first division, Maidania was saddled up again and favourite for a time, but Zaki Pasha was eventually backed by about 7 to 4. Soomsam and Maasal could not stay, Zaki Pasha going away in the straight to win quite easily from a challenge by Dilkush on the rails with British King on the outside finding the distance a bit short. As pointed out before, the time was really very much faster, which helps to make the performance a materially better one than his recent form suggested to be likely.

Only one race day remains. Following are full details:—

AN AUCTION PLATE.— Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under. W. I.

Thakor Sahib of Limbdi's GREQUA, 7-9, Mujeed ........ 1
Col. W. R. Marshall's MAHBOOB, 6-11, Harrison ........ 2
Capt. Martin's NIMAR, 7-6, Dhondi. 3

Also ran:—The Tetrarch 8-4 carried 8-6, Mr. J. H. Crawford; Authority 7-12, Purtoosingh; Fyzabad 7-12, McGlone; Peerage 7-12 carried 8-3. Brown; Mercy 7-9 carried 7-10, Ames; Ghalib 7-9, Hoyt; Good Evening 7-6, Ferguson; Little King 7-6, Sampson; Pretender II 7-3, Vincent.

Beting:—Not much money till very late, Authority at first favourite, but passed by Good Evening with Fyzabad, Peerage, Grequa and Mercy backed.

The Race:—A bunch got away well together, Authority poorly. After a furlong or so, Pretender, Good Evening and Mercy were together in front, but at the bend Pretender fell back, Grequa here handy. Mercy on the rails was passed by Good Evening in the straight and he in turn began to stop. Grequa led a furlong from home and looked all over a winner from Mahboob, when The Tetrarch came through the middle and won decisively by a length, a length and a half between next two and a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 23 1-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 89 on the winner, Rs. 24½, 62 and 100 on places.

(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher.)

There was no bid for the winner.

The Tetrarch was disqualified for crossing.

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE. (Division 2). —Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1911.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's JESOOR, . 7-11, Ferguson ........ 1
Mr. Yussuf bin Zaid's MAIDANIA. 8-11, Sampson ........ 2
Mr. A. A. Rehman's YUNGI DUNYA, 9-0, Pratt ........ 3
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's AJMER, 8-13, Brown ........ 4

Also ran:—Last Chance 8-12, Hill; German Silver 8-12, Ruiz; Khedavi Miseer 8-4, Purtoosingh; Sir Malt 8-3, Digby; Mahakoom 8-2, Ahmed Ali; Aden 8-2, Luckman; Bhatty Chief 8-2, Hoyt; English Mail 8-1, Mujeed; Thabashir 7-9, Bowley; Moonif 7-7 carried 7-12, Keiss; Mutar 7-5, Kaikhosroo.

Betting:—German Silver was a warm faourite from Ajmer and Khedavi Miseer, then Maidania, Jesoor and Thabashir.

The Race:—English Mail was first out of the gate, then passed by Jesoor and Mahakoom with Yungi Dunya handy. Mahakoom then went in front from his stable companion only to be repassed at the half mile, where Thabashir, Yungi Dunya and Khedavi Miseer were in attendance. Entering the straight Thabashir came up but was done with soon after, Maidania next from rails to Jesoor. The last named stayed on by half a length with a head each between next two and third and fourth, Ajmer with Last Chance wide outside coming too late.

Time:—1 min. 40 4-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 115 on the winner, Rs. 48. 30 and 101 on places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE PLASSY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Major F. C. Stratton's TOPSAIL, 9-2. Brown ........ 1
Mr. Welman's NORTH, 10-0, Capt. O'B. Butler ........ 2
Mr. Goff's BEROLL, 11-5, Pratt ........ 3
Mr. J. Crawford's BAMBINO, 11-10. Mr. J. H. Crawford ........ 4

Also ran:—Sholto 10-11, Mr. Lush Wilson; Pewter 8-9, Ruiz; Deputy 7-5, Sampson.

Betting:—Sholto was always favourite, next being North close up, then Topsail, Beroll and Bambino.

The Race:—From a level start, Deputy led out from Sholto, Beroll, North and Pewter, the leader being fully ten lengths to the good at the nine furlongs. At the mile Topsail passed Pewter and ran level with North, Beroll then going up to Sholto with Deputy only four lengths to the good. The lead was only a length soon after the half mile with Beroll second and Sholto dropping out of it, Topsail third. Turning the bend Beroll led Topsail and North, but at the distance Topsail caught the leader and led the race safe when North came again, missing by half a length, a length and a half between next two and a head between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 43 4-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 52½ on the winner, Rs. 23 and 22 on places.

(Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh.)

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE. (Division 1). —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs which have not fon flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1911.

Mr. M. Goculdass's TENEBREUSE, 7-5, Hoyt ........ 1
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's TRUSTEE, 9-2, Hill ........ 2
Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's SWEDEN, 8-12, Brown ........ 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's MEXICO, 8-12, Ruiz ........ 4

Also ran:—Harry Johnson 8-12, Purtoosingh; Mysore 8-2, Ferguson; Ream 7-12, Mujeed; Financier 7-10, Bowley; Golden Ducat 7-9, Ames; Ya Nasib 7-8, Vincent; Kokab 7-5, Sampson; Welcome 7-4, Harrison.

Betting:—Sweden was quite a hot favourite, Harry Johnson and Welcome next, then Tenebreuse, Golden Ducat, Ream and Mysore.

The Race:—Financier was first away, Golden Ducat, Mexico and Sweden handy. At the bend Golden Ducat led from Tenebreuse, but the latter went away at the distance from Sweden and Mexico. Trustee then came through and appeared to have plenty in hand, but when asked was held by Tenebreuse, who won a good race by half a length, same between next two and a head between third and fourth.

Time 1 min. 38 3-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 86½ on the winner, Rs. 24 22½ and 15 on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race since 31st March 1913.

Mr. M. Goculdass's FORFEIT, 8-9, Ruiz ........ 1
Mr. Kelso's PAUL PRY, 10-3, Brown. 2
Dr. H. C. Bassler's EAGLE BIRD, 7-7 carried 7-9 Ames ........ 3
Mr. W. Priestley's PORTLAND LAD, 6-0, Harrison ........ 4

Also ran:— Seigneurie 8-5, Bowley; St. Alban 7-9 carried 7-12, Hayes; Glengarry 6-7 carried 6-13, Bullock.

Betting:—Paul Pry was a steady favourite from Forfeit, less well backed being Portland Lad and Eagle Bird.

The Race:—From a good start, Eagle Bird led, but was soon passed by Portland Lad and followed by Signeurie and Glengarry. Before the bend there was a bunch, Eagle Bird close to the leader with Forfeit outside and Paul Pry and Glengarry on their heels. Facing the straight Paul Pry outside drew up to Portland Lad on the rails and Eagle Bird. Soon after Forfeit came on the extreme outside and a great finish was seen, the Judge giving Forfeit as winner by a head, two lengths between second and third and a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 15 4-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 37½ on the winner, Rs. 13½ and 13 on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE. (Division II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race since 31st March 1913.

Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's HURBIA, 7-13, Digby ........ 1
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's BIGLIG, 8-2, Brown ........ 2
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH, 9-0, Ruiz ........ 3
Mr. G. P. Staorides's SIR SATU, 9-7, Hill ........ 4

Also ran:—Small Diamond 9-4, Keiss; Mars 8-8, McGlone; Malayeb 8-5, Purtoosingh; Peerage 8-4, Mujeed; Dhaidan 8-3, Native; Turkish Shot 8-3, Ames; Saood 7-13, Bowley; Mulberry 7-5, Sampson; Dhahemsee 7-3, Dhondi; Jack London 7-3 carried 7-7, Zammil; Turkish Guinea 7-3, Native.

Betting:—Biglig was favourite from Ata Allah, Malayeb and Sir Satu.

The Race:—The big field got well away together, first to show out being Dhaidan, followed by Dhahemsee and Biglig. Before the bend Hurbia joined them and went clear to the front. In the straight Biglig came at him and a ding-dong finish ensued, the two together in the middle of the course, Hurbia getting a hard verdict, two lengths clear of the third who was a head to the good of the fourth.

Time:—1 min. 23 4-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 944 on the winner, Rs. 78½, 13½ and 16½ on places.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ali.)

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE. (Division 1.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race since 31st March 1913.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ZAKI PASHA, 9-7, Brown ........ 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's BRITISH KING, 8-10, Hoyt ........ 2
Mr. Eastwood's DILKUSH, 7-11, Mujeed ........ 3
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's MAIDANIA, 7-7, Purtoosingh ........ 4

Als ran:—Minerva 8-13, Hill; Soomsam 8-11, Bowley; Ben Hur, 7-10, Digby; Red Wood 7-10, Kaikhosroo; Maasal 7-8, Native; Occident 7-8, Bullock; Salisbury 7-0 carried 7-1, Sampson; Creditor 6-12 carried 7-7, Ferguson.

Betting:—Maidania was at first favourite, then gave way to Zaki Pasha, on whom a late run came, Minerva, British King and Salisbury next.

The Race:—A bunch got away in front, Minerva conspicuous, but giving way to Soomsam, who in turn was passed by Maasal before the bend with Maidania and Zaki Pasha handy. At the distance, Zaki Pasha shot to the front from Maidania, and though Dilkush got up on the rails and British King came strong on the outside, the favourite was not troubled and won comfortably by three lengths, a head between next two and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 24 4-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 27½ on the winner, Rs. 18, 22 and 100 on places.

(Winner trained by By[illegible]jee Rustomjee.)

# CLOSE OF POONA SEASON.

## LAST BIG RACE MEETING.

## HUNT POINT TO POINT RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

On Thursday afternoon we most of us went out to see the Poona Hunt Point to Point Races. They were held a mile beyond Dighi on the Alandi Road about ten miles from Poona. Their Excellencies were both present, and Lady Willingdon presented the prizes to the winners at the close. The M. F. H. and Staff of the Hunt were "At Home" on the ground. The course, which had been flagged out by Mr. Wilson on Tuesday morning, was a good sample of the hunting country round Poona. It was a day out for Captain Corbould Warren, as he won at the three men's events, while Mrs. Corbould Warren rode Ballycar to victory in the Diana Stakes and was third in the Diana Pony Stakes, which she would probably have won also if she had not gone out of her way. There were two falls in the latter race, Racer coming down with Mrs. Meyer first after the start, while Mrs. Atkinson's pony also fell. Mrs. Meyer's looked a nasty fall, but she fortunately escaped with some cuts about the face, while Mrs. Atkinson got off with a shaking. There were eight entries for the Diana pony race namely Miss Couchman, who won, Mrs. Gibson, who was second Mrs. Corbould Warren, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. Beamish, and Mrs. Symons. For the horse race only three faced the starter, namely Mrs. Corbould Warren, Mrs. Turner Green and Mrs. Seymour, and they finished in that order. We were most fortunate in our weather, as there was a storm and a deluge of rain in Poona, but we had none at all. There were some beautiful prizes. The W.I.T.C. presented two magnificent cups, and other donors were Mrs. Parkins (whose cup was universely admired), Sir Arthur Baratt, Mr. Montford I.C.S., Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., Mr. Hugh Symons, the Honorary Secretaries (Capt. Egerton and Mr. Wilson.)

Altogether it was a most enjoyable afternoon.

### HUNT DINNER.

On Friday, the Hunt dinner took place at the Gymkhana. About sixty sat down and there were quite a number in "pink." The table had been beautifully decorated by Mrs. Fawcett with scarlet and white cosmos His Excellency was present and proposed the toast of the evening, Captain Lucas, our most popular and successful master. Speeches were also made by Col. Parkins, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Wilson. It was a cheery evening, but sad, as it reminded us that our hunting was very nearly over.

Friday afternoon should have seen the second round of the Polo Tournament, but the ground was unplayable and it had to be put off. This left us free to go to the Horse Show ground, where the Excise Officers were "At Home" for their sports. The band of the 105th played, and Mrs. Quin presented the prizes at the close.

### OFFICIAL CLOSE OF SEASON.

Their Excellencies left for Simla on Sunday, and, as they will only return to Poona for a day *en route* for Mahableshwar, the season may be said to be officially closed. However we still have quite a lot going on. This week is the Police week, and the "boys in blue" have gathered from all parts of the Presidency.

The rain has come as a blessing to the huting men, as scent is beginning to lie again on the damp ground. On Tuesday the meet was at Kalas. The small field included His Excellency, Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt, and Mrs. Turner Green. They had a tremendous run of two hours and a quarter, after a fox, who was finally lost near the Indrayani nullah. Hounds must have gone about fifteen miles. There was a very small field for a Thursday out on the 25th. They killed two jacks one after a good gallop and had a run after a fox, who, however, saved his brush. On Sunday the meet was, at the 8th milestone, Bombay road. We had a very fast run of about 25 minutes and kiled a jack near Moshi. We then got on to a fox, who gave us a great run, though he would have escaped half way, if Mrs. Symonds had not viewed him. He was eventually run into near the Vale of Tears after a hour and a half's run. The brush was presented to Mrs. Symonds and the mask to Mr. Peebles. We are certainly getting some excellent days to mark the end of the season.

### END OF BIG RACE MEETINGS.

Saturday last saw the fall of the curtain so far as the Big Race Meetings are concerned, though we have still two Extras to try and get back our losses. There was one great upset on Wednesday, when Mat Hait Beg with Harrison up, got home by a length from the hot favourite, Pendil. The tote paid Rs. 211 for the win. There was some very pretty racing on Saturday in the Eclipse Plate, Madina only won by a head from Lord Reay with Polish who had been strongly fancied, head behind. Sampson rode a very fine race on the winner Vancouver and Valerius both proved surprise packets, the former paying Rs. 137. That grand pony, Abdul Malik, again distinguished himself by carrying the top weight 9st. 13lbs to victory over a mile and a half, Nakib, Sir Visto and Sir Knight all dead heating for third place. The time, 2-54 2/5, was gold for the going was on the heavy side. Another unexpected victory was that of Baldwin in the last race, the hot favourite, Gafal, coming in nowhere. Baldwin paid Rs. 96-8.

### ABDUL MALIK'S JOCKEY.

There is an amusing story about Abdul Malik's race. It had not been intended to start him, and Brown had been given the mount from another stable. The trainer, however, came up to him during the afternoon, and said that after all he would put his own stable jockey up. "Alright," said Brown, "we'll start Abdul Malik, and I'll ride him and win." And he did, though the pony only just got to the course in time. *Si non e vero!*

The Point to Point open to teams of four from dismounted units in Garrison duly took place on Monday. It was very unfortunate it clashed with the Polo Tournament, but it could not be helped. Four teams entered, namely the Loyal North Lancs, the Dorests, the XIIth. Pioneers and 127th Baluchis. A capital course had been flagged out at Yerowda, over practically the same country as last year. Captain Davies of the Baluchis was the first man home, but the Loyal North Lancs packed better and, with all their four men in the first ten, won their own challenge cup for the second year running.

Four games in the second round of the Polo Tournament were decided on Monday; the 14th Hussars beat the Safety Matches 5-2 (the latter team had to play a man short as Captain Jackson had to go back to his regiment), the 29th Lancers beat the Sappers and Miners 7-4, the 26th Cavalry beat the 43rd Light Infantry 5—2, and the 32nd Lancers beat the 33rd. Light Cavalry 3—2. The last game was practically played in the dark, a great pity as it was the best game of the lot. Colonel Rosher and the officers of the Dorsets were "At Home."

### THE HORSE SHOW.

The postponed Horse Show duly came off on Tuesday, though it looked as if rain would again stop it. There was very heavy rain at Kirkee, but we luckily escaped with some showers. It was rather amusing in the Hunter Class only one of the three selected ones would go over the jump, consequently only one prize was awarded. The Ladies' Hacks over 14—2 was won by Lady Jenkins' Corbould Warren, Mrs. Hughes'. Maisie being second, and Mrs. Nootime, ridden by Mrs. Davies's Lady Lomond third. The Ladies Ponies went to Mrs. Corbould Warren's The Otter with Mrs. John Reynolds' Spong Cake second. Mr. Gokuldas' very smart team, driven by Mr. Wilson got the first prize for horses and ponies in single harness. We had four entries for the four in hand driving, namely His Excellency's, 29th Lancers and two R. F. A. teams. One of the latter, well driven by Mr. Peebles, won. The jumping for horses was won by Mr. Lawrence on Holy See, and for ponies by Mr. Irwin's Tommy, ridden by Mr. Peebles. Mrs. FitzGibbon won the driving competition. The Hon. Mr. Pattani C.I.E., was "At Home," and Sir Richard Lamb presented the prizes at the close. It was an excellent show, and Major Davie deserves many congratulations.

### POLICE BALL.

On Tuesday evening we had the Police Ball at the Gymkhana There were about two hundred and fifty people present, and every one enjoyed themselves immensely. The subscription dance at the Gymkhana fixed for to-morrow has been postponed till Monday, to-morrow seeing the first performance of the Quaker Girl. I have seen some of the rehersals of the latter, and it should go with a real good swing. Mr. Frost as stage manager and Mr. Cowen as chorus master have worked very hard to make it a success.

### AN ENGAGEMENT.

The first engagement of the season has been announced Captain Anderson of the 33rd (Q.V.O.) Light Cavalry and Miss Jephson.

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**4. Essence of Chirata.**—*An excellent bitter tonic and hepatic stimulant. It has been proved to be of great value in debility after malaria and other fevers, disorders of liver and spleen, indigestion, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, biliousness, &c. It also prevents growth of acne, and worms. (Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.)*

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## DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT FINAL.

### LANCS. FUSILIERS (1) BEAT K. R. RIFLES (0).

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The final of the Durand Football Tournament took place to-day at the Annandale in the presence of Lord and Lady Hardinge and Lord and Lady Willingdon and practically all Simla. The finalists were the Lancashire Fusiliers and the 3rd Kings Royal Rifles, the Lancs being the favourities. A good game was anticipated and it was closely contested. The game resulted in the Lancs just winning by a goal to nil. The 3rd K. R. R. had hard luck in having Captain Tuck injured. He left the field for a while and then the Lancs scored a goal that won them the cup. The Lancs were the superior team, their forwards giving excellent exhibition of science and combination and they often had chances of scoring but McRae the clever back of the Kings', and Haley, the goalkeeper, both played a very strong game. Gambles was the pick of the Lancs' forwards, but often he got excited and thus missed two easy chances of scoring from close range. Shortly before half time was announced Captain Tuck of the Rifles left the field owing to an injured knee. It was then that the Lancs took advantage of his absence and Sprigg, being unmarked, scored with a swift shot that passed first by the post and baffled Hobby. Captain Tuck did not return to the field till after the second half had commenced and though having only one leg to kick with, made many openings for his forwards, particularly the left extreme, who sometimes allowed several chances of equalising to escape by often sending the ball wide. Once he had only the goalkeeper to beat, and he passed instead of shooting and the chance was lost. During the closing stages of the game the Kings made desperate efforts to equalise but though several chances came their way they were unsuccessful and the game ended in a win for the Lancs by one goal to nil.

The teams were:—

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS: goal, Williams; backs, Sweeney and Heffernan; halves, Gore, Stockton and Walker; forwards, Sprigg, Southern, Gambles, Kavanagh and Baison.

3RD K. R. R.:—goal, Haley; backs, Lowe and McRae; halves Brindley, Canning and Tuck; forwards Skevington, Clay, Smith, Shaw and Smith.

Referee: Captain Impey.

After the game the teams lined up and the Viceroy presented the cups and medals to the winners and runners up. The winners in addition to the Challenge Cup received the Simla Cup presented by the Simla Government office and trades and the cup presented by Sir T. R. Wynne, the last being the property of the winnig team and others being only held for one year each.

Each member of the winning team received a silver medal and Heffernan, the captain, a silver cup. The runners—up received a cup and a bronze medal each. No spaeeches were made and cheers for the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge brought the tournament to a close. Lieutenant Dobson, the secretary of the tournament deserves congratulations. The Committee also very generously presented Captain Impey with a silver flask in appreciation of his services with the whistle.

## MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT

### FINALS.

### U. SERVICES WIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

The annual Rugby Football Tournament began to-day and the only match was between the Madras Gymkhana (holders of thee cup) and the United Services fifteen. The play was on the island and was watched by a large crowd of spectators. At half time neither side had scored. In the second half the United Services scored a goal thus won the cup by five points to three.

## DEATH BY STRANGULATION

The body of a dead female child was found on Friday near Arthur Road, tied up in a piece of sack cloth. The body was removed to the Northcote Police Hospital, where Dr. Powell, Police Surgeon, held a "post mortem" examination, when he found bruises and marks characteristic of strangulation. At the inquest held on Friday, the jury returned a verdict of death brought about by strangulation. There was however no evidence to show by whom and for what purpose the deed had been done.

## BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

A social gathering was held at the Central Branch, Wodehouse Road, on Saturday night to welcome Mr. Donald Munro, a graduate of the Y.M.C.A. College at Springfield, who has just taken up the duties of Physical Director to the local Association. After a few musical items, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chairman of the Sports Committee, in a lively speech welcomed Mr. Munro to his new field, reciting some verses expressive of the same sentiment. Mr. Munro briefly thanked Mr. Aston and others present for their kind words.

## FOOTBALL.

### CIVILIAN TOURNAMENT.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY, (1) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA, (0).

Unfortunately only three teams have entered for the Civilian Tournament, which is therefore much less interesting than was expected would be the case when the proposition was first made. As the Y. M. C. A., and Commercial Gymkhana retired in the closing stages of the Harwood League, they of course could not enter, but it was quite reasonable to look for support from both the Hornets and Grant Medicals. After their endeavours to keep interest alive to the end of what is known as the Football Season, the Hon. Secretaries have learnt rather a bitter lesson in having the fact impressed upon them that, even in the interests of charity, the game practically dies with the final of the Rovers' Tournament. In order not to clash with the Durand this was fixed for as early a date as possible, and it now remains for the Committee to decide whether it is worth doing this or whether they sacrifice the support of teams likely to enter for both on behalf of local events by holding the tournament later. It is not necessarily that the season is too long, but rather that the public are not inclined to turn out for games of the League type after seeing form such as is shewn in the open affair.

The one and only semi-final of the Civilian Tournament came off on Saturday, the Bombay Gymkhana meeting the G. I. P. Railway. As the former figure first amongst Civilian teams in the League table, they were naturally expected to win, but the opposite happened. The Railway are a much stranger combination than they were at first owing to the infusion of several capable players, even if the changes did effect their knowledge of each others' play. Wyatt at half and Armstrong, who claims amateur International honours, have but recently been qualified, as the conditions lay down that only those can play who figured in the League. They were able to turn out a thoroughly representative team, Dawson safe in goal, Eagle strong at back, a very sound half line and a workmanlike set of forwards.

It was a hard fought game all the way and, though Armstrong put through the only goal of the match in the first half, it was anybody's till the last moment. There was generally a lack of good combination, but frequent forward rushes from end to end and determined defensive work made the play well worth watching. The final score was:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY:—1 GOAL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—NIL.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Railway:—Dawson, Goal; Eagle and Peel, Backs; Bryan, Muir and Wyatt, Halves; Ray, Jackson, Armstrong, Atkinson and McDonald, Forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Waldron, Goal; Simmonds and Begbie, Backs; Waddams, Rollo and Indir, Halves; Evans, Kilby, Barrett, Adams and Moir, Forwards.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The final takes place to-day at 5-30 p.m., between the G. I. P. Railway and Bombay Athletic.

## BHARATIYA SOCIAL CLUB.

A social gathering of the Bharatiya Club was held yesterday at the Hira Bag, Bombay, when an interesting programme of songs, and dramatic performances was gone through.

The report stated among other things that the aim of the Club was to encourage Marathi drama, to bring all amateur dramatic clubs into closer relationship, and to help deserving public movements by giving benefit performances in their aid. The report appealed for generous contributions and a larger membership. Dr. Trilokekar, who presided, dwelt upon the utility of the drama in inculcating lessons of high moral conduct, compared the histrionic art of the East and the West, and concluded with words of advice to amateurs. Several speakers followed, including Messrs. R. B. Kirtiker, Pandit Paluskar, A. B. Burve, Jogleker, and others.

## SUSPECTED CASE OF CHOLERA.

There has been a suspected case of cholera at the Bombay Education Society's School at Byculla. It appears that one Mrs. B. Glass, who was formerly on the teaching staff of the School, came to the latter place from Santa Cruz on Friday and was found to be unwell on Saturday morning. She showed symptoms of cholera, though it could not be definitely diagnosed as a case of cholera, and she has been removed to the E. G. Hospital. There has been no other case at the School.

## SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A. of the Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver a series of six public addresses on "The Principles of Sociology applied to Hindu Society." The fourth lecture will be on "General thoughts on the Structure and Social Customs of Hindu Society," and will take place on Monday, 6th October 1913 at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### MR. STILEMAN'S XI v. MR. SALE'S XI.

### A DRAW.

A match was played on Saturday last on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between Mr. C. G. Stileman's XI and Mr. E. L. Sale's XI. Mr. Stileman's XI going in to bat made 151, to which Bowes Lyon contributed 42 by fine cricket. The other chief scores on his side were C. G. Stileman, Marrs and F. L. Sprott with 20, 17 and 13 to their credit. Mr. Sale's XI replied with a like total for the loss of 7 wickets. Rennick was the top scorer with 40 and was unconquered when stumps were drawn. Moore, Palmer, Baker and Sale made 29, 23, 22 and 16 respectively. For Mr. Sale's XI Elliott bowled well, capturing 3 wickets for 43 runs, while for Mr. Stileman's XI Marrs secured the creditable analysis of 3 wickets for 35 runs. The scores:—

MR. C. G. STILEMAN'S XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. F. Stileman, b Antia | 3 |
| C. Bowes Lyon, c Medley, b Elliott | 42 |
| F. L. Sprott, b Richardson | 13 |
| J. N. Begbie, c Rennick, b Richardson | 5 |
| E. J. Bunbury, c Palmer, b Elliott | 8 |
| F. J. Clarke, l-b-w, b Medley | 8 |
| R. Marrs, c and b Rennick | 17 |
| C. G. Stileman (Capt.), b Elliott | 20 |
| Capt. Lumsden, c and b Rennick | 10 |
| Murray, b Sale | 8 |
| Granthan, not out | 4 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 151 |

MR. E. L. SALE'S XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. D. Moore, b C. G. Stileman | 29 |
| Capt. Palmer, c substitute, b Clarke. | 23 |
| C. D. Baker, b C. G. Stileman | 22 |
| E. L. Sale, c F. F. Stileman, b Bowes Lyon | 16 |
| J. Antia, c Clarke, b Marrs | 11 |
| C. M. Rennick, not out | 40 |
| M. McNaughten, b Marrs | 0 |
| P. Eccles, no out | 7 |
| R. E. Elliott, c C. G. Stileman, b Marrs | 3 |
| N. R. Medley, H. L. Richardson, (did not bat). | |
| Total (for 7 wickets) | 151 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MR. C. G. STILEMAN'S XI.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richardson | 8 | 0 | 21 | 2 |
| Antia | 8 | 1 | 40 | 1 |
| Elliott | 9 | 0 | 43 | 3 |
| Medley | 3 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Rennick | 6 | 1 | 23 | 2 |
| Sale | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

MR. E. L. SALE'S XI.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarke | 9 | 0 | 57 | 1 |
| Marrs | 7 | 1 | 35 | 3 |
| C. G. Stileman | 5 | 0 | 42 | 2 |
| Bowes Lyon | 4 | 1 | 17 | 1 |

## TARRANT'S ARRIVAL.

Amongst visitors to Poona on Saturday was the famous Middlesex cricketer Frank Tarrant. After a very successful season in England, the Australian has come out again for H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala.

Mignon is to join him in about a fortnight's time but it is doubtful whether H. L. Simms will make the trip this year, he being interested in business in Birmingham. If he does he will presumably go to Jamnagar again.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

The principal attraction at the "various" shows on Saturday was the star detection film "Protea", which has been a feature in the bills of most Cinema houses in Bombay for some time past. "Protea" is a wonderful adventuress whose every action denotes the finished artist and athlete. She performs feats that fill one with astonishment and outwits her pursuers in the most amazing fashion. The incidents are presented in a manner which carries conviction allbeis the incidents appear to be a trifle improbable.

## THE EXCELSIOR.

The film is concluded this week and the management have arranged that for the benefit of those who could not see the first part this part would be shown half an hour before the begining of the regular show, so that those who wish to do so may see the whole film in one evening. It is a film of extraordinary strength, one of the most notable that has yet been shown in Bombay.

The Egawa troups of Janpanese acrobats repeated some of their wonderful performances. The troops seem to have an inexhaustible repertoire of thrilling turns. They are more at home on a trembling slack wire than any of us are on solid ground and the way they throw themselves about seems to indicate nerves of steel and india rubber bodies.

A couple of good comics and the Animated Gazette are included which go to make of a highly attractive programme.

## AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

In view of the continued rush of people to see the great detective film drama, the management of the America-India Cinema are again showing "Protea" this week, and the crowded houses that were seen both on Saturday and Sunday justified the wisdom of the decision. There is little doubt that this remarkable film so full of thrills from start to finish, has made a great sensation in Bombay, and bids fair to have quite the same long run as "Zigomar" had.

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

There is still a keen demand for money, for although the jute crop is reported short existing values are so excessive that the cost of financing the crop is at least 60 per cent. more than it at this time last year. There is, however, no actual stringency. Further extensive decreases are shown in the cash balances at the Bank of Bengal, and the percentage has been reduced from 37.49 last week to 34.13, the figures two weeks ago being 37.76. Business done during the week in Government paper was inconsiderable, the rate being barely maintained at a few points above Rs. 95. The Bank of Bengal issued to-day the following memorandum:—

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gov. Balance at Head Office. | 3,78,688 | In. |
| Gov. Balance at Branches | 10,93,776 | In. |
| Other Deposits | 34,85,464 | Dc. |
| Post Bills | 8,82,101 | Dc. |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank's Investments | 81,950 | Dc. |
| Loans | 5,41,948 | In. |
| Accounts of Credit | 41,04,507 | In. |
| Mercantile Bills | 9,083 | In. |
| Cash at Head Office | 52,10,514 | Dc. |
| Cash at Branches | 25,19,384 | Dc. |

MONAZITE.

After many futile attempts to obtain a mining concession for monazite in Travancore a Calcutta mining engineer has, I understand, received a favourable reply from the Travancore Durbar to his latest application. The licence, if he secures it, will be of considerable value, for the importance of monazite as a commercial commodity cannot be over-estimated. The mineral is to be found in Mesothorium, and the Prussian Government, it is interesting to note, has recently granted large sums to various universities to assist the clinics in procuring Mesothorium for the treatment of cancer, £40,000 having been earmarked in next year's estimates for this purpose. Monazite is being worked in India in Travancore only, and the trade, which is practically a monopoly of the London Cosmopolitan Mining Company, has brought huge profits to this concern. The output, which amounted to 832 tons valued at £24,044 in 1911, rose in 1912 to 1,135 tons, the estimated value being £41,419. The world wants from 16,000 to 18,000 tons of the metal yearly, and as it is believed that Travancore, if the mines were fully exploited, could produce this amount, the proposed extension of the existing concession is a proposition of profound interest and of great importance.

JUTE SUBSTITUTES.

The revival of the jute substitute bogey comes always with dear jute, and the threatened invasion of the legitimate trade by spurious inventions is naturally more insistent this year than it has been before, with the raw material at its present unprecedented high level. With the exception of hemp and a few indigenous fibres there is, however, nothing in this country which has, hitherto, been able to set up anything like a successful rivalry. As for the substitutes which are being constantly mentioned, both in Europe and America, they deserve no consideration whatsoever, for cheapness of production is the very essence of the gunny trade, as well as its most conspicuous virtue, and when it is necessary to employ European labour in farm and factory no textile manufactures can compete in this particular department of the textile industry with jute bags and hessians. Any jute substitute, to be successful, must be grown and manufactured in a land of cheap labour. In this connection some danger to the jute trade may possibly accrue in the future from what is known as the Bauhinia Vahlei Fibre,—*Malu* in Hindustani—for this remarkable creeper, found extensively in the jungles of Bengal, provides fibre of superior texture and of almost unlimited Commercial possibilities. It was tested in London in 1879, and was pronounced to be exceptionally strong, of the character of hemp, giving a [illegible] less than 60 per cent. of cellulose. It can be mixed conveniently with wool and cotton for making cloth. It is one of the very few fibres that can be dyed and bleached. The manager of a local jute mill has, I understand, decided to put some samples of this material through his machinery, and the result of the experiment will be awaited with interest, especially by those mill owners who did not buy wisely and well before the jute market was assailed by existing high prices.

BANK FAILURES.

There is cause for gratification in the announcement, made a few days ago, that a scheme for resuscitating the People's Bank of India and the Amritsar Bank is being earnestly considered. The issues raised by the failure of these concerns are, however, of a nature which can only be effectively investigated by an impartial enquiry under the auspices of the Government, and it is therefore to be hoped that the suggested action of a share holders' committee will be supplemented by an official examination. It is necessary in the meantime that those obviously inspired messages from Lahore, stating that "there is no cause for anxiety" and that "the loans are quite safe," should be received with the utmost caution. The banking and insurance companies and the industrial concerns under the control of Mr. Harkishen Lal, Barrister-at-law, of Lahore, have been subjected to much adverse criticism during the last year or two, but it was not until the accounts were subjected to minute analysis by an actuarial expert engaged for the purpose by a Calcutta financial newspaper that the danger of the position became manifest, and it is evident, from the statements and figures that have since been published that the situation is far too serious to be easily readjusted. All the concerns that form the Harkishen Lal group are under heavy advances to the People's Bank, the Amritsar Bank and the Bharat Insurance Company, which have acted as feeders for losing ventures and for indifferently conducted industrial enterprise, and as the two main props which supported a tottering edifice have now given way under the strain put upon them, a general collapse can be avoided only by monetary assistance of an exceedingly substantial nature. A problem of great perplexity will, indeed, confront those who undertake the duty of investigation, for there are many companies and many conflicting interests and vast sums of money involved, and the enquiry must cover an extremely extensive area, for it cannot be confined to the affairs of the two ill-fated banks. Although Mr. Harkishen Lal has himself denied the soft impeachment it cannot truthfully be denied that the failure of these institutions was caused mainly by bad finance, for the same flaws are apparent in this case as were noticed in the Bank of Burma. Loans have been extensively lent on little or no security; advances have been made to losing concerns; dividends have been made out of capital, not from profits; an unusually high rate of interests has been paid on deposits, this being one of the bad banking methods which caused the collapse of the Birkbeck and the Charing Cross Banks; and it is quite evident that Mr. Harkishen Lal and his co-directors have been generously accommodated. The position of the People's Bank seems simple enough, although perfectly appalling, when it is stated that the concern owes in round figures one crore and one lakh of rupees, and that it has little more than five lakhs in liquid assets, and that the balance of ninety-six lakhs has to be recovered—if they can be recovered—from investments which are nearly half block and the other half hundies, pro-notes and land securities. But it must not be forgotten than the recovery of this huge amount virtually means the collapse of other undertakings which have accepted advances from the bank, for it is palpably the case that many if not most of them would be forced into liquidation if measures were taken to recover the debts due from them to the institution that has fed them. The situation is one, therefore, of very great difficulty, for in bolstering up one establishment others may be brought to the ground, for the concerns of the Harkishen Lal group are each dependent upon the other. While picking up one another will probably be knocked down, and any scheme of reconstruction, to be entirely successful, must be sufficiently extensive in its operations as to include each unit of the group, the weak as well as the strong. And it is possible that many obstacles will make the task insuperable.

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

October, 5.

The last Bureau Report and the threatened lockout in Manchester together with the heavy marketing of the crop clipped the wings of the market as it tried to soar. Prices in Liverpool yesterday came down with with a dull thud some 14 to 15 points from the highest figures. But the American markets are again better today. An advance of 10 to 12 points.

Our local market is also down and declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy; still a quiet tone prevails here as the local operators are freely selling F. G. Bengais and good Broach so as to make a low and safe market on which to buy. The Bears in our local market demand and truly need ammunition either from Europe or Japan, which they might soon get at lower prices as it creates better basis for foreign buyers compared with American cotton. It is true that what goes up must come down sometimes but the question is when it comes down will it stay down!

THE MOVEMENT.

Port receipts for the seven days have been 418,000 bales as against 375,000 bales last week and 449,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

| | 1913. | Last week. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain B/S | ...144,000 | 109,000 | 161,000 |
| Continent B/S | 243,000 | 103,000 | 206,000 |

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 449,000 bales as compared with 473,000 bales last week and 695,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week ending 3rd October, was 261,000 bales as against 195,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted veriations for the week:—

| | 1913. | Last week. | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|
| American | 1,929,000 | 1,615,000 | 2,203,000 |
| Other kinds | 468,000 | 444,000 | 361,000 |

The total into sight show 1,870 bales against last week 1,320,000 bales and 1,790,000 same period last year.

Mr. B. Sniha, Assistant Secretary of the Hindu University Society, states that the collections for the second fortnight of September amount to over 3 lakhs. It is hoped there will be no difficulty in getting in the course of the next few weeks the balance of the few lakhs remaining to make up the required minimum of 50 lakhs.

The Efficiency of the

OXYPATHOR

IS REALLY MARVELLOUS.

The number of cures effected with, and the benefit constantly derived from, the use of this little Wonder-working Instrument is really amazing; its success is unparalleled in the History of Medical Science.

No Drugs, No Medicine, No Surgical Operations, but Nature's own Cure.

OXYGEN THE VERY ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Read the personal experience of

Dr. MUHAMMED GHOUSE, of MADURA,

And the results obtained from the Oxypathor.

*Madura, June 10th*, 1913.

Dr. JOHN J. KATZ,
The Institute of Oxypathy,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I am glad to inform you that on the very day, *i.e.*, the 17th of March, 1913, on which I got your Oxypathor, I applied it to my second son, Muhammed Abdul Hafiz, aged 10 years, who was suffering from typhoid fever for over 18 days, during which period he was reduced to a skeleton, and was so weak that he was not able to move from his bed. I applied the machine at 11 A.M.—at this hour he had fever at 103·5. At 2-18 P.M. the machine was removed, and the fever entirely left him. On the same day at 5 P.M. he was exercising on his tricycle. On the second day the machine was again applied for one hour and the boy has had no fever since.

Case No. 2.

My wife had Asthma, Palpitation of the heart, and Rheumatic Pains in her left knee joint. All this has been entirely cured within eight days by your machine, and she has now no complaint of any sort.

Case No. 3.

A friend of mine was suffering from Dyspepsia of a chronic type, but was thoroughly cured in seven days

Case No. 4.

Another of my friends who has gone in for one of your machines has cured his son of Typhoid fever.

In so short a time, as hardly three months from the date of the receipt of your first machine, I have also cured the following diseases:—

Case No. 5—One of Inflammation of the Eyes.
Case No. 6—One case of Bronchitis.
Case No. 7—One case of Incipient Diabetes.
Case No. 8—One case of Blood Poisoning.
Case No. 9—One case of Skin Eruption.
Cases Nos. 10 & 11—Two cases of Dyspepsia.
Cases 12, 13, 14 & 15—Four cases of ordinary Fever.
16, 17, 18 & 19—Four cases of Headache.

One cannot realise the benefits of the Oxypathor without a trial I have recommended it to several. Your Oxypathor is undoubtedly a great boon to suffering humanity; it is indispensable for the well-being of a family. To my opinion every hospital should be supplied with at least a dozen of them.

(Signed) MUHAMMED GHOUSE.

*Madura, June 10th 1913.*

GUARD THE HEALTH OF THH WHOLE FAMILY.

TREAT AND CURE YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY IN THE PRIVACY OF YOUR OWN HOME WITH NATURE'S MOST VALUABLE AND EFFICIENT AGENT—

OXYGEN THE ESSENCE OF LIFE: NATURE'S OWN CURE.

BECOME MASTER of the health of yourself and your family. You can—with an OXYPATHOR.

The OXYPATHOR is a disease destroyer, a simple device which utilizes the OXYGEN of the air for the cure of disease by blood aeration.

The OXYPATHOR will serve the entire family, one at a time. It never loses its force through usage; it always remains the same.

What the body needs most is not costly prescriptions, nor dangerous and poisonous drugs, but more OXYGEN—OXYGEN in sufficient quantity to purify the system by eliminating the gases, acids, and poisons upon which disease feeds and thrives. The OXYPATHOR supplies the need. It pours a generous stream of OXYGEN into the blood, freeing the body from all disease-breeding impurities.

If you own an OXYPATHOR you can prevent and cure disease at will, not with drugs or medicines but with your OXYPATHOR. No diagnosis is necessary with the OXYPATHOR—simply adjust two small clasps, and you are immediately put on the road to recovery.

In short, the OXYPATHOR gives a sick person the best chance of recovery of anything the world has thus far evolved.

OXYGEN deficiency is the reason for so much disease, suffering, and needless mortality.

OXYPATHY teaches you the art of curing yourself or any member of your family in the privacy of your own home, without drugs, medicines, or surgical operations. Apply it to your body's needs when sick or ailing and regain and maintain good health—PERFECT HEALTH.

OXYPATHY is the link between nature and man. It fights Nature with Nature's most potent weapon—OXYGEN and it must win in the end.

In such dangerous diseases, such as Pneumonia, Typhoid-pneumonia, Pleurisy. Peritonitis, Croup, La-Grippe, Quinsy, Congestive Conditions, Dysentery, Inflammation of all kinds, acute Indigestion and other similar diseases, the OXYPATHOR works with great rapidity. It soon has the disease under control and the patient out of danger.

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# KIDNAPPING BY ORDER.

## THE CASE OF THE MINOR OF JUNAGADH.

### STRONG COMMENTS BY "THE NATION."

"The Nation" publishes an article commenting in the strongest terms of disapproval of the action of the Government of Bombay in allowing the minor Nawab Sahib of Junagadh to be taken away to England for eighteen months against the express wishes and in face of the piteous appeals of his mother the Dowager Begum. The circumstances of the case are, of course, known in Bombay, but we have ourselves hitherto refrained from comment in view of the fact that a representation from the Bibi Sahib has been sent to the Secretary of State. We strongly associate ourselves, however, with the opinion of "The Nation" that the boy ought at once to be brought back to India and placed with his mother. We reproduce below "The Nation's" article:—

### KIDNAPPING BY ORDER.

In January, 1911, the Nawabsaheb died, leaving a young widow, Ashabibi, as Dowager Begum or Bibisaheb of the State, with one son, then a boy of eleven, and a daughter. The boy was removed from his mother's care, apparently by order of the Resident "Administrator," Mr. L. Robertson, and placed in two English households in turn, his mother being allowed to see him only for about an hour a day. She strongly objected, for the boy was delicate, and in English surroundings he was likely to become indifferent to many of the strictest regulations of his religion, such as the prohibition of wine. However, she did her best to endure the situation until, soon after the boy's narrow escape from death by typhoid last year, she heard that the Administrator intended sending him to England for eighteen months with Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen, the second of the English families mentioned.

This was last October, and the order came that the boy was to start in the following March, as his tutor, Mr. Tudor-Owen, was then going on leave. The Bibisaheb at once protested with all the force of her nature. We have the correspondence between her and Mr. Robertson before us. Writing in good, though sometimes peculiar, English, she tells him that on receiving his order she was "quite dumbstruck and motionless for a time." She totally disagrees with the idea. She proposes that during Mr. Tudor-Owen's absence a good tutor should be appointed at any cost. She points out that the late Nawabsaheb distinctly wished the boy to be brought up in Junagadh, and even objected to his being sent to the neighbouring college for native princes at Rajkot. In answer to her representations, the Administrator replies that she must not think of her own feelings, for the mothers of Princes are expected to bear with fortitude those inevitable separations which the training of princes involves; that he was aware of the late Nawabsaheb's objections, but could not find them in writing; and that he had mentioned the matter in the previous August (1912) to the Governor of Bombay (Sir George Clarke, now Lord Sydenham), and had received his approval. From time to time he refers to his belief in the advantages to the boy himself, which he had thus stated in his first letter:—

> "Amid the healthy surroundings and high moral atmosphere in which he would live there (in England), we may confidently expect that his mental and moral qualities would develop along sound and healthy lines."

Finally (November 16th, 1912), Mr. Robertson repeats his order in definite terms—"Mahabat (the boy) will leave for England in March next"—and advises the mother, "instead of wearing herself out with vain regrets,' to devote her energies to the education of her daughter.

### APPEAL TO LORD SYDENHAM.

In despair of the Administrator, the Bibisaheb appealed to the Governor of Bombay, repeating her pleas about her boy's youth, his delicacy, and his recent terrible illness, again asking for another tutor during Mr. Tudor-Owen's absence, and offering to come to Bombay for a personal interview. Sir George Clarke answered, pointing out that "at this impressionable age the English surroundings and training are likely to have their valuable effect upon his mind and character," and that "Mrs. Tudor-Owen will act as a mother to him until he returns to you." Finally, he advises her to concur in the decision as irrevocable, and during an official visit to Junagadh last February he appears to have made a speech in which he also dwelt upon the benefit of a healthy moral atmosphere that would thus be secured to the boy. In spite of the mother's continued entreaties for delay, the business was hurried on, and it was arranged that her son should be taken from her in the very first week of March.

### TELEGRAMS TO THE VICEROY.

In despair of the Governor of Bombay, on the eve of the boy's departure, he appealed both by a full statement [illegible] the case and by telegram to the [illegible]eroy of India. We have three [illegible]grams before us, and will quote the second and part of the third; both come from the Bibisaheb personally, and are addressed to Lord Hardinge:

MARCH 4th, 1913.

> "I am in sore distress, and my heart is breaking. The minor Nawabsaheb is being hurried away from Junagadh to-morrow, and I beseech Your Excellency to stay his departure till my Representation is considered and disposed of."
>
> "I am in unutterable agony and broken-hearted. My appeal is still pending before Your Excellency, my cries are unheard, and my boy, the minor Nawab, is being sent to England by to-morrow's mail. It is cruelty to send my boy in this way to England. I calculate upon Your Excellency's timely intervention to avert such impending calamity. . . On March 7th she telegraphs:— Pray stay his departure, and consider my appeal and gravity of such a hasty, premature, and risky step. I beseech Your Excellency to remember the unhappy fate of the lae Nawab of Radhanpore, who was packed off to England against the wishes of his family and, pray, imagine the feelings and agonies of a mother whose tender-aged boy requiring her presence by him is thus weaned off from her. I wish I could fly to Delhi and explain my case personally to Your Excellency. . . ."

Lord Hardinge made no reply to this entreaty, and only at the beginning of April was the mother informed that "the Governor-General-in-Council saw no ground for interfering with the decision of the Government of Bombay."

In despair of the Viceroy, the Bibisaheb telegraphed to the King-Emperor (March 9th) imploring him, if her son had already been carried off by the mail on the 8th, to order that he should be sent back from Aden. "Otherwise," she adds, "I will sacrifice my life in my son's absence." To this telegram she received no answer, except a notification from the Bombay Government that it had been forwarded to the Secretary of State "for disposal."

### REPRESENTATION TO LORD CREWE.

No doubt, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Tudor-Owen, and Lord Sydenham hoped and believed that this disposal would be final. But in a complete restatement of all her objections, drafted by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the well-known Parsee barrister and leader in Bombay, and addressed to Lord Crewe as Secretary of State for India, the mother now demands the return of her son before he is exposed to the dangers of an English winter, in very delicate state as he is, and unaccustomed to cold. She dwells on deeper reasons also: the father was a devout Mohammedan, and would have strongly objected to placing the boy at thirteen among the surroundings of a different religion. To say that in England he would be "among more moral and more desirable surroundings" appears to her an insult to his family, his State, and his country. She would encourage his visit to England when he came to a ripe age, but "nobody," she adds, "has the right to denationalise our children by exposing them to foreign influences in a foreign country at the tender age when they are most impressionable."

### WHAT IS LORD CREWE GOING TO DO.

That is the Bibisaheb's case, and, judging entirely from the correspondence before us, without any personal knowledge of the characters concerned, it appears to be complete. We want to know what Lord Crewe is going to do about it. Here is a woman whose son has been forcibly taken from her against her urgent entreaty to spend at last a year and a half of his boyhood among an alien faith, and in a climate which she believes likely to be fatal to him. We are aware that under our law a mother is not the parent of her child and has no rights over it so ongl as the father lives, unless the child is illegitimate. But in this case, though the child is legitimate, the father is dead, and by law the widow assumes control. Shall it be said that the Bibisaheb loses the rights of widowed motherhood because she is a Princess, and that there is one law for subjects and a much harsher law for our Native Rulers? Whether English education is specially good or bad for an Indian boy—whether a Mohammedan Prince is likely to be more moral or less after associating with boys of our public-schools type—is not the immediate question. Nor are we concerned in the smallest degree with the personal character of Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen, or Lord Sydenham.

We may assume that they are all excellent people, acting throughout from the very highest motives. We only say that, though they were angels from heave,n they have no right in law or equity to kidnap a child. Angels would have no more right than gipsies, and, unless some reason very different from anything in the correspondence before us can be brought forward, we join with the mother in demanding the boy's restoration to his home.

# EXPANSION OF PETROLEUM TRADE.

## FIRST JAPANESE STEAMER AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

The Japanese steamer Soyo Maru belonging to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Captain Ymaki, arrived in Karachi harbour his morning from Abadan, in the Persian Gulf with a cargo of liquid fuel in bulk, consigned to Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co., the Karachi agents of the Burmah Oil Company. This is the first consignment of liquid fuel from the Persian Gulf imported into Karachi and marks the expansion generally of the petroleum trade. This is also the first visit of a Japanese steamer to this port. The fuel will be pumped into a new tank erected recently specially for the storage of this kind of petroleum.

# POONA COURT-MARTIAL.

## CHARGE AGAINST A NATIVE OFFICER.

### DEFENCE COUNCSEL'S ADDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The further hearing of the case in which Subadar Dhani Ram was tried by a general court-martial on the 2nd instant, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Bar-at-law, represented the accused.

Naik Udid Singh for the defence said: I am gymnastic drill instructor. I remember the date, 22nd of August, when the affair of Subedar Dhani Ram took place. I was on the path between "B" Company and the Native Officers' quarters, when I saw Subedar Dhani Ram going on the road from "A" Company to "B". I saw the sentry sepoy Lachman seize Subedar Dhani Ram and throw him in the ditch between the road and the godown, I ran towards them and tried to separate them. The sentry told me not to interfere with him, for if I did so he would have me reported. A great many men were congregated there, amongst whom sepoy Chandan and Naik Ram Kala were quite close to me. After a little while Subedar Udmi Ram came up and blew the whistle, when the noise ceased. Subedar Udmi Ram then went up and released Subedar Dhani Ram. After this I went and took the recruits away.

Cross-examined he said: I was going from the Band practice shed to my company, and I was alone, when I got to where the fight was going on, I found Naik Ram Kala beside me. I do not know what Naik Ram Kala was doing there.

### THE STRUGGLE.

Sepoy Chandan deposed:—I was putting on my khaki clothes at the time near the wall of "A" Company. I was about 50 yards from the place where he struggle was going on. I could see everything clearly. I saw sepoy Lachman going from behind and gripping Subedar Dhani Ram. Although I was not properly dressed I ran to the place. In the meantime Udid Singh and Ram Kala arrived there. I wanted to release Subedar Dhani Ram, but Udid Singh and Ram Kala told me that sepoy Lachman would not let him go. I was there for about five or six minutes. I was there when Subedar Udmi Ram came and blew the whistle. I saw Subedar Udmi Ram separating the combatants.

Cross-examined he said: I was on the other side of the barrack by the road which leads past the married quarters, and was sitting at the inner corner. Subedar Dhani Ram came up and I stood up, he told me to sit down, and I did so and went on dressing. From the time he left me I had time enough to put on my pantaloons, and putties. I only heard Udid Singh and Ram Kala tell Lachman to release Subedar Dhani Ram. I did not hear any other noise. There were a lot of people gathered, but they were all quiet. I kept the recruits quiet. When I was putting on my putties I happened to look up and saw Lachman catching hold of Subedar Dhani Ram. There was nobody else present when I saw Lachman catching hold of Subedar Dhani Ram.

Re-examined, he said the recruit parade is generally dismissed at 7-45 a.m.

Two other witnesses for the defence were examined who corroborated.

### DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Ghaswalla in addressing the Court said the prosecution story was unnatural and exaggerated. Lachman never in his former statement said anything about Dhani Ram having held the woman's wrist and so forth. Not only did he not say that but he affirmed that he caught Dhani Ram at the door. A further reason for characterising Lachman's story as false is the fact of his being so very unnatural. Is it conceiveable that, if he was an honest sentry, he would not allow his zeal to carry him away to such an extraordinary extent. He admits he caught hold of Subedar Dhani Ram without uttering a single word. Why all this undue vigilence?

The evidence of Subedar Udmi Ram is of a very straightforward nature. He told the Court exactly where he found Dhani Ram and Lachman and the action he took. It gives a death blow, and very naturally too, to the issue of falsehood promulgated by Sandoo, Masti and Johnda, who would have the Court to believe that Subedar Udmi Ram was there when the struggle was going on in the compound and instead of going to the place where the row took place, he came to them first and ordered them out. All that part of the story of the prosecution received a further nail in the coffin, if it needed one.

The hearing was then adjourned.

# ACCIDENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

## TRAIN COLLIDES WITH AN ENGINE.

Information received from the G. I. P. Railway authorities states that the down Punjab Mail at 18-45 on Saturday evening collided with an engine which was standing outside the down main starting signal at Vasind.

The fireman of the engine of the train and the second guard were slightly injured. Two passengers received slight injuries. Both the engines, the dining car and the front brakevan were badly damaged.

The roads were cleared at 9 a.m., and the mail left Vasind at 10-50 or 4 hours and 18 minutes late. An enquiry will be held into the cause of the accident.

# THE PAST MONSOON.

## A HEAVY RAINFALL.

### RETROSPECTIVE SUMMARY.

With the one or two recent thunderstorms which have not taken place close to Bombay, but whose reflection across the Harbour is proof of the fact that the monsoon is being succeeded by the "elephanthas," one may say that another rainy season has passed, and it is easier to arrive at a definite decision as regards the conclusion of the monsoon than it appears to be in regard to surmising its exact start. Year by year, a discussion takes place between weather prophets, some of whom discountenance early showers as having no connection with the break of the monsoon, others dubbing the first actual fall of rain as the break, while a third species, who wish to prophesy with the greatest assurance of accuracy, designate every isolated fall that occurs until the heavy rain sets in as a new "break" of the monsoon.

### LONG RAINY SEASON.

This year, as regards Bombay, we have had a long and somewhat severe rainy season, which brought with it some very heavy periodical falls. These excessive falls invariably cause floods in the low-lying parts of the Fort and its suburbs, and, in the absence of a more effective drainage, the parts of the town affected are submerged for as much as a day at a time, to the inconvenience of foot and vehicular traffic. Such floods as these occurred two or three times in the month of July last, and reference to photographs which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" at the time will give one a good idea of how quickly Bombay may be incundated.

The monsoon was earlier in commencing than has been usual during the past ten years, and it is rare to have really heavy rain in Bombay before June 21. After the initial break was reported on June 2, on the Malabar Coast, it was not long until the rain was with us in Bombay. The first downfal was on June 8, and thereafter the rainfall was in excess of the average throughout June and July. The rain was very tempestuous and heavy in Bombay, especially in June, and on one or two occasions the fall for twenty-four hours reached abnormal figures for Bombay, while day after day of average falls brought the total rainfall quickly up to a large excess over the average for the last ten years. On July 10, eight inches of rain were recorded on the gauge at the European General Hospital.

### CONDITIONS SUMMARISED.

The following is a brief summary of the conditions of the past monsoon. Moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in the beginning of the monsoon on the Malabar coast on the 2nd June, in the south Konkan on the 5th, at Bombay on the 8th, and in Gujarat and Rajputana on the 9th. The advance of the monsoon over the Arabian Sea was, as usual, associated with an area of low pressure. This, after travelling northwards, parallel to the West Coast of the Peninsula, passed into Gujarat on the 9th, and during the next two days caused general and in places very heavy rain which resulted in destructive floods. The total rainfall in the month of June was in excess in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar and the Bombay Deccan. Elsewhere the rainfall was more or less in defect.

### THREE CYCLONIC STORMS.

The monsoon was only of about normal intensity during the first two weeks of July and was directed chiefly to north-east India and the Peninsula. During the rest of the month the current was more vigorous than usual; and, owing to three deep cyclonic storms which travelled from the Head of the Bay of Bengal westwards across the country, its activity was displayed largely in central parts of the country as far as Sind. The first of these approached Sind on the 21st and gave exceptionally heavy rain to the dry regions of Lower Sind a Cutch. Karachi has had 7.80" in 48 hours. Rainfall in this month was more or less in excess in the Punjab and Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and the Peninsula excluding the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras, and normal or in defect over the rest of the country.

During the month of August both monsoon currents were less active than usual and the total rainfall of the month was for the most part in defect. Owing to the westward movement of a storm heavy rain occurred in parts of the Central Provinces. marked decrease in the activity of the Arabian Sea current took place on the 8th, and the rainfall had almost ceased; towards the end of the month, however, monsoon conditions were re-established and moderate to heavy rain fell in the central parts of the country and also in Sind. On the whole the rainfall was less than the normal in the Konkan, and on the Malabar Coast.

### HEAVY RAIN IN SEPTEMBER.

In September heavy rain owing to a depression which moved inland in a westerly direction was recorded in the south of the Central Provinces, but it became diffused in a few days and the rainfall decreased gradually. The Arabian sea current was extremely weak after the 15th, and a few scattered showers were recorded in the Peninsula. A slight increase took place, shortly after, in the Konkan, but the northern districts of the country were almost dry and rainless. Towards the end of the month the Southern half of the Peninsula occasionally received moderately heavy rain. On the whole the fall of rain in this month had been deficient.

During the past monsoon floods of a serious nature have occurred in two different parts of India, on a larger scale than has been the case in this country since the Hyderabad floods in 1908. In June last severe floods at Palitana resulted in that place being temporarily cut off from communication and much damage to property and loss of life was incurred. About a month later destructive floods occurred in Banda and at the end of July a heavy cyclone passed over Diamond Harbour and up the Hughli carrying destruction in its wake. Then about half way through August came the news of floods throughout Bengal, at Burdwan, Bankura and the Colliery districts, and large tracts of property were inundated for days, although, fortunately, the loss of life was not so great as was at first represented. Thus it will be seen that the past monsoon has been an eventful one in many ways, and, though when the rain has fallen in excess, crops have been damaged, the country has generally benefited by the year's rain.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The following Indian Army officers have been permitted to retire:—

Colonel T. Jermyn, from 22nd October, 1913; Colonel P. Holland from 22nd October, 1913; Colonel G. R. Crawford from 22nd October, 1913.

Lieutenant W. F. Heyland, 127th Infantry, is placed on the permanent half-pay list.

Lieutenant Drysdale, Durham Light Infantry, on exchange to the Army Service Corps, is posted to Woolwich.

Colonel Fitz J. M. Edwards is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Meerut Cavalry Brigade from 29th September.

On arrival in India for a tour of duty Lieutenant Mason, R.E., is posted to the Lucknow Division and Lieutenant Dewing to the Secunderabad Division.

Colonel A. Campbell, I.A., is appointed General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at Rawalpindi in succession to Colonel Edwards. Colonel Cobbe, General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Army Head Quarters, is granted leave out of India for one year.

# GAZETTE OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle has resumed his office as ordinary member of the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. B. B. Newbould, C. S., reverts to Bengal and Mr. B. K. Mullick C.S., to Behar.

Captain W. B. Hore and Lieut. A. D. D. Carter, Assam Military Police, revert to Military duty.

Mr. F. C. Isemonger is appointed Personal Assistant to the Director of Criminal Intelligence.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Sir Henry McMahon is placed on special duty and Mr. J. B. Wood, as Foreign Secretary.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur K. B. Ayyar is confirmed in class 1, of Public Works List.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major A. Mears officiates as Superintendent of Surveys, vice Major Ryder on deputation.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. J. Angus, Assistant Engineer reverts from Simla to Bengal.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Wright and Cruickshank, both I.M.S., appointed for bacteriological work.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa may appoint any subordinate judge, being a member of the Provincial Service and a native of India of proved merit and ability to be an assistant sessions judge.

# IMPERIAL DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

It is understood that building operations for the new cantonments of the Imperial Delhi will be put actively in hand during the ensuing cold weather.

# KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vashindas has been re-elected President of the Karachi Municipality for the ensuing three years.

# BURMA BANK DEPOSITORS.

## DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS.

Advices received by the local committee of shareholders and depositors of the Bank of Burma in liquidation state that the official liquidator has taken orders from the Chief Court for distributions of a dividend of two and half annas on a rupee. The liquidator proposes to give effect to this by paying 82 per cent. in shares of the British Burma Petroleum Co., and the balance in cash. It is stated that the Bombay committee will urge further suggestions with regard to 18 per cent. cash payment.

# SIMLA TOPICS.

## MOVE TO THE PLAINS BEGINS.

### THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA Oct. 1.

With the approaching close of autumn, the northerly wind has set in and the snow line is slowly advancing. The downward move has begun, and the railway station has become the busiest spot in the summer capital. The Commander-in-Chief is touring in Kashmir, and the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will leave by the middle of this month. Although the Government of India Offices will not reopen at Delhi till the latter end of November, many officers are going down earlier for the Public Services Commission, which assembles at Delhi on the 3rd November. Among the high officials of the Supreme Government who will appear as witnesses before the Commission will be the Hon. Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Financial Secretary, and Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, Comptroller and Auditor General. These two gentlemen will give expert advice on questions relating to the appointments in the General list of the Finance Department. They may also include in their survey the Mint and Opium department, The hon. Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary Education Department, will speak with authority on the Indian Educational Service, the Hon. Lt.-Col. Robertson, I.M.S., on the Sanitary service, and Sir Charles Cleveland on the Indian Police. The Hon. Mr. Maxwell, who knows all that is worth knowing about the Post and Telegraphs, will, no doubt, prove himself a valuable witness. Mr. W. L. Dallas will also give his experiences of the Meteorological Department and, possibly the Hon. Mr. Russell will appear as a witness for the Public Works Department. The depositions of these gentlemen will be merely expressions of their individual opinions, and they will in no way represent the Government of India. Their written memoranda are now on their way to England and they will be cross-examined at Delhi on their written statements. The most important witnesses will, however, come from the Provinces and they are communicating direct with the Royal Commission.

### GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Lord Hardinge has laid down "Education" as one of the mottos of his administrations and many questions affecting higher education are now looming large before the Government of India. Mr. Nathan's Committee have formulated a scheme for the establishment of a University for the Province of Behar and Orissa. The Committee have, beyond doubt, recommended the establishmnt of a territorial University on the Calcutta or Bombay model. The principal point of controversy will be the Matriculation *versus* the school leaving certificate and on this point the Behar Educational Conference have expressed their opinion in no unmistakable terms. Then there is the question of the University for the Central Provinces, and I have no doubt that the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson will discuss this question during his stay at Simla. He will receive most cordial help and co-operation both, from Sir Harcourt Butler and Mr. Sharp. The projected University for Burma is also maturing, although the Provincial Government has shown no zealous interest in the movement. Nevertheless, I feel confident that before Lord Hardinge lays down the reins of his high, office, all the provinces will be provided with universities of their own, and advanced provinces like Bengal may safely look forward to residential universities as well. This reminds me of the Dacca University. The Government scheme is now before the Secretary of State. As regards European education, the Local Governments are now reporting upon the Committe's report and several replies have already reached Simla. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that the question of developing Bangalore into an important educational centre for Anglo-Indians has been steadily kept in view. The Hindu University scheme is now before Lord Crewe, and Pandit Madon Mohan Malaviyia is staying up here for the final reply. As for the Muhummadan University, it will only be a matter of time.

### "THE BRAINS OF THE INDIA OFFICE."

India will receive her due share of cold weather visitors this year, and this country is becoming popular as a winter resort. Among those who are coming out is Mr. Lionel Abrahams, the brilliant Permanent Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India. He has been the brain of the India Office for many years, and he will be most cordially welcomed in India. Both Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams are extremely friendly with the Indians at Home, and it is hoped that their visit will deepen their interest in this country. Lord Crewe visited India twice, once during Lord Curzon's time and again with the King-Emperor. Mr. Montague visited India last year. Sir Thomas Holderness has spent the best part of his life in the Indian Civil Service, and Mr. Abraham's visit will enable the four leading officials of the India Office to speak with first hand knowledge on Indian affairs.

# HINDUSTAN BANK.

## MANAGER'S APPEAL.

### CONTINUANCE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE Oct. 4.

According to a Karachi telegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette" Mr. Dialmal Chabiani, Manager of the local office of the Hindustan Bank, which has just failed, makes an appeal to the public through the "Sind Journal" in which he says "The above bank has got about thirty-five branches and it may be imagined how exceedingly hard it must be to be meet the demands of so many branches and so many depositors. I am writing this not only to inform shareholders and depositors of the fact of suspension but to invite their opinion as to whether instead of winding up the business they accept measures for continuance of the concern.

A meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office as soon as possible. The managing director of the bank, who is a brother of Mr. Harkishen Lal, is of the opinion that the bank can do well if the depositors should renew their receipts for some more period and shareholders agree to forego the dividend for some time, but if they do not agree to this the loss to all will be much greater. Similar suggestions have been made for the continuance of the People's Bank."

Commenting on this appeal the "Sind Gazette" remarks: "It strikes us as extraordinary that the bank which has suspended payment should feel justified in asking for renewal of public confidence and support without first publishing full and exact statement upon authority of unimpeachable auditors, disclosing present state, of affairs."

### IT "IS BEING OVERDONE."

The "Civil and Military Gazette" reviewing the general situation observes: "The cheery manner in which the directiors of the banks in this country decide to suspended payment for a time, and then start the bank's operations in full vigour again with minimum of explanation to shareholders, depositors, and the general public will probably suggest to the ordinary common-sense individual, the reflection that the thing is being rather overdone. If every bank's continuance is to be necessary for the good of the country, if every failure is to be followed by frantic appeals for patriotic support, if the directors who refuse to take the general body of shareholders and creditors into confidence when things have gone amiss, are to be hailed as injured martyrs who must be protected against awkward enquiries, if the voice of criticism is to be silenced on the ground that institutions revived solely for public benefit are such tender plants that they must be carefully kept from light, if non-issue of balance sheets and withholding of auditors' observations, intended to be shown to shareholders, are to be regarded as nothing more than merely technical irregularities, well then India would not be the land for the wise man to bank his money in."

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

The Hindustan Bank, Multan, and the Hindustan Bank, Karachi, both of which have been reported to have stopped payment, are limbs of one and the same concern whose headquarters are at Multan and not at Karachi. The bank is said to have thirty-five branches and its managing director is Lala Daulat Rai, a brother of Lala Harkishen Lal.

### SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The "Arya Patrika" writes as follows on the proposed reconstruction of the People's and the Amritsar Banks: "It is proposed that no depositor should withdraw money from the banks for a year or more. Can such a proposal be carried out? The resolutions to this effect passed by the public meetings will not bind the depositor. It may be suggested that all depositors may be made to execute agreements to this effect, but will all depositors execute such agreements? Depositors who do not sign the agreement will not be bound by it, and if these withdraw their deposits that will reduce the amount payable to those who execute them. Again, how will the depositors see that no depositors withdraw monies from the numerous branches of the banks? How are they to make sure that this arrangement is faithfully observed by the officials of the banks? It is beyond doubt that there would be many disputes between the depositors and the banks regarding payments. Further a bank cannot live by old deposits alone. It must receive new deposits, but is it probable that people will select these two banks for making fresh deposits? When old depositors are anxious to get their monies back, why should they not deposit money with other banks where there is no risk? The proposal to re-open the banks is fraught with grave risks and should not be taken up with a light heart. There is reason to fear that the proposal is being made by men who are anxious to see the banks restarted to enable deposits made by themselves or their relations and friends to be withdrawn. The banks, if re-opened, are likely to fail after a short inglorious life, and the effect will be disastrous on the depositors who are unable to withdraw their monies before the banks stop payment. Again, it is of no use in commercial matters to appeal to sentiment, to talk of danger to Swadeshi enterprise and Indian banking as money matters are very little influenced by such considerations."

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The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st January 1912 | Rs. | 8,48,000 |
| 30th April | ,, | 24,77,000 |
| 31st July | ,, | 52,35,000 |
| 31st December | ,, | 1,04,00,000 |

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| 20 | 21-10 |
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| 30 | 27-4 |
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## Domestic Occurrences.

◆

### BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—On the 3rd October, at Wellington House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, the wife of F. E. Roberts, of a daughter.

BUSHBY—17th Sept. at 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Frank E. Bushby, of a daughter.

NEWBY—At 7, Lower Rawdon Street, Calcutta, 16th Sept., the wife of Harold W. Newby, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

HEATHER—KING—On the 30th August at St. Luke's Church, Church End, Finchley, London, N., by the Revd. S. W. Howe, M.A., John Claude Heather, son of the late Revd. G. F. Heather M.A., Vicar of Trillington, Sussex, and Mrs. Heather, to Edith, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. King, of Bombay and London.

CLAYTON—PIKE—Sept., 16th at the Union Church, Darjeeling, Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Clayton, of Richdale Lancs., to Phyllis Amy, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. Pike, of Dum Dum.

### DEATHS.

COLAH.—On the 5th Oct, Middle Colaba, at Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal's Bungalow, Miss Amy Ardeshir Dosabhoy Ratonji Colah. Funeral will take place at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

COELHO—On the 3rd October, at Sankli-street, Bombay, from heat-stroke, George Coelho, late driver R. M. Railway, aged 57 years.

MILLARD—On the 4th October, Alfred Thomas Millard, 1st Assistant Master Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, after a short illness.

BARRETTO—Oct. 2nd, drowned, at Rangoon, Joseph, the only son of Mr. Pascoal Barretto, of Cavel, Bombay.

ROBERTS—17th Sept., at the Presy. General Hospital, Caroline Josephine (nee Easton), wife of S. E. George-Roberts, of H. M.'s Customs, aged 42 years.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

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### TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Macdonald Hosiery Mills: Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30.
All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpoor).

### TUESDAY, October 7.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)
Parsi Writers' Association: Public lecture in Urdu, by Mr. H. M. Abul Quaxin Irani, "The Solidarity of the Parsee Community," at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

### WEDNESDAY, October 8.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

### THURSDAY, October 9.

Dasara Bank Holiday.
Laying the Corner-Stone of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya, Sandhurst Road 9 a.m.

### FRIDAY, October 10.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 4.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, General Meeting, 12, Hummum Street, 4-30.

### DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*October, 6th 1913.*

## CRIME, CONCILIATION AND CO-OPERATION.

◆

A political crime in this country invariably provokes, in a certain class of journals, a quantity of ill-considered criticism of the people for their alleged failure to co-operate with the police, and the wildest suggestions for the strengthening of the law and the extension of the powers of the police. Thus, we have "The Statesman" remarking that there must have been a number of people who actually witnessed the assassination in College Square, but who, none the less, will not come forward to help the police with a description of the individual who fired the shot. It is stated that there were five thousand people in the Square at the time, and what could be easier in such a throng than for a man, who had laid his plans well for such a crime, to carry out his design and escape in the confusion, before anyone had time to seize or even identify him? Everyone has testified recently to the evident desire existing in Bengal among the people to assist in stamping out these abominable crimes, and we doubt whether even the Calcutta police would care to endorse the suggestion that people are deliberately refraining from disclosing valuable information that would assist them. Then "The Englishman" trots out its old panacea for "lowering the standard of evidence" to enable the police to "weave a web of evidence" round people on whom their suspicions fall, and to prevent the acquittal of "undoubtedly guilty persons." Of course, everybody charged by a policeman is "undoubtedly guilty" in the policeman's eyes, but it is this very fact that necessitates the maintenance of a standard of evidence that will submit his "web of evidence" to the strongest test, in order to prevent the conviction of innocent persons. As a matter of fact, the standard of evidence in India needs to be raised, rather than lowered, especially as regards confessions. If this is done, the temptation to the police to "weave a web of evidence," instead of dealing with a case on straightforward lines, will be removed; and policemen, instead of wasting their time in weaving webs, and the time of the Courts in unravelling webs, will, under the new conditions, themselves learn the art of "unravelling," which is a policeman's proper duty.

"The Englishman's" demand, of course, would not be listened to in England, anywhere outside of Colney Hatch, but, in this country, the first thing that the official mind turns to, in dealing with a political crime, is some new form of repression and, under the present régime at the Home Office, there may be some justification for the apprehension under which "The Bengalee" seems to suffer, that some new repressive law may be under consideration. We quite agree that the Government's armoury of repressive laws is greatly overstocked, and we share the doubt as to whether any of these recently fledged measures have done any good. Some of them have done undoubted harm, some have been found useful when applied,—most improperly, we think,—to purposes other than those for which they were intended, and others,—such as the Act which set up the machinery for Special Tribunals,—have actually defeated their own object. It is important to keep one's head and to remember, in contrast to the failure of repressive laws, the immense success which has followed upon such measures of conciliation, as the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, and the mere influence of sympathetic Governors. We believe that the Indian Penal Code is quite strong enough for all reasonable purposes; but what is chiefly at fault is the methods of the police, which persistently alienate the sympathies of the people, which never go straightforwardly at the elucidation of crime, and which expend a great deal of undoubted talent on a wasteful system of widespread espionage, which might be concentrated on the quarters in which criminals are likely to be found. The police of Bengal have a magnificent opportunity at the present moment, if they choose to avail themselves of it, to heal the breach between themselves and the community, and to secure that co-operation, which is admittedly essential to the success of their work. As "The Bengalee" says:—

> "The social forces are steadily arranging themselves on the side of law and order. There is growth in these forces. They are much stronger now than they were last year; they will be stronger still with the lapse of time. The wrath of an indignant community has been roused, and is growing against outrages which are wicked and insane, and which give us a bad name. It is our countrymen who are the victims of these outrages, it is our property that is being looted, it is our good name that is tarnished; it is our cause that suffers, for it furnishes an opportunity to critics like the "Englishman" to call for measures of coercion.
>
> We would whole-heartedly co-operate with the Government, if we knew what to do. And, therefore, do we ask for a conference of a few leading officials and popular representatives to discuss and concert such measures as may be deemed necessary. The feeling of the community is one of strong reprobation of these outrages, and of eager desire to co-operate with the Government. The Government must lead and take the community into their confidence. Above all, it would be a deplorable blunder to listen to sinister counsels that invite the Government to adopt a strong and reactionary policy in a situation that calls for the display of fact and leniency."

Government officials and policemen cannot continue to complain of want of co-operation by the people, if they refuse to listen to an appeal like this.

### SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

◆

The Presidential address at the Seventh United Provinces Industrial Conference had a tinge of pessimism. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, however, had a message of easily realizable hope as well,—only the realization is dependent on certain hard but well-defined and lucidly exposed conditions. He is inclined to question the advisibility of the suggested Commercial Congress. "Has the Industrial Conference been played out," he asks, with some show of obvious reason, "and is it believed that a new organization, simply because it is given a different name, will yield better results, though it lives, moves and has its being among the same people?" He invites the author of the proposal to give the Industrial Conference "a little of his affection and see its usefulness extended rather than allow it to be injured, though with the best of intentions, by starting another body with objects more or less similar." Mr. Chintamani dilated at considerable yet by no means extravagant length on the motives, principles and general conduct of the Swadeshi movement. His criticism of "men and ventures that should be avoided" may bear the semblance of harshness; but, in the first place, it must be conceded that it is based on facts and happenings which are unknown to few, and, secondly, that the criticism provides a needed corrective and a wholesome counterpoise to propensities which discard the cold light of actuality. "I would not be doing my duty by this Conference," said Mr. Chinamani, "by the cause which it seeks to promote and by our mother-country in whose service we hope to spend ourselves, if I hesitated to utter my conviction that the Swadeshi movement during these eight years has been less of a success than it is claimed in some quarters to have been, and that, if earnest Swadeshites do not examine the position and revise their methods, their good intentions will not avail to save the movement from a collapse, even more complete than we have had painfully to witness." Lest this monitory, almost minatory, pronouncement afford the enemies of indigenous enterprise a convenient handle, the reader would do well to study the entire address wherein will be found the means and resources, by no means beyond reach, which will convert the present situation to one of triumph. The drawbacks of the national industrial movement are on the surface. Articles of every-day consumption manufactured in India are not much more easily procurable to-day than they were eight years ago when the movement was inaugurated; their quality, when procurable, is not distinguished by superior finish and the price does not always compare favourably with that of the foreign commodity. But the inspiring outstanding circumstance is undeniable, a circumstance of immense potentiality, that, whereas, only ten years ago, general merchants, no less than retail dealers, confidently produced before the eager customer the *belati* article, it is now the Swadeshi product that is so publicly labelled and demanded for preference. It used to be Indian goods which were palmed off as European: it is now common that articles prepared in a Western country are placed on the market as Indian or "as good as Indian." Mr. Chintamani pays a merited compliment to Bombay when he says that his province has "to look chiefly to Bombay with its business atmosphere and shrewd Parsi and Bhatia inhabitants for examples of well-conducted enterprise and capable promoters of industry." If Indians to-day are deficient in certain characteristics which go to make flourishing merchant princes and triumphant captains of industry, they may derive consolation from the fact that, while the German man of business is accounted by competent authorities as lacking in initiative, his British confrere is looked down upon in Germany as steeped in "Manchesterism", which Germany has coined to express the *laisser faire* method of the British. The American, it seems, can produce nothing durable. The failings of those who have succeeded may hearten the Indian, for he has gifts of thrift, patience and hereditary skill which, in time, will bring him to the industrial position in the world which he now covets, provided always he is not neglectful of the eminetly practical suggestions which Mr. Chintamani and those before him have made from time to time.

### THE BANK FAILURE.

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As was anticipated the supension of the Credit Bank of India on Friday was followed on Saturday by a great run on the other Indian banks, all of which, however, seem to have well withstood the sudden strain on their resources. The Manager of one well-known bank, which had to disburse ten lakhs on Saturday, is reported as having smilingly expressed his readiness to pay out twice that sum on Monday. All the banks have wisely decided to refuse payment of deposits which have not yet become due. In addition to the demands of depositors there was also a great run on the "Savings Bank" department of those banks which conduct that class of business. We regret to learn that the Exchange Banks maintain their selfish attitude in refusing to make advances to the Indian banks, even on Government securities. This has actually occurred in the case of Indian banks which have frequently accommodated the Exchange banks which now refuse to reciprocate. Such an attitude is indefensible from any point of view, and, besides its selfishness, is strongly against the public interest. We understand that the Bank of Bombay has made advances in response to such demands as have been made upon it, on suitable security. The Directors of the Credit Bank on Saturday issued a statement to the public, in which they explain that the suspension is due to the unprecedented rush following on the failure of various Indian banks, and that the Manager reports that the position of the Bank is such that "that, if facts and figures were ascertained and views of the depositors and shareholders were obtained, it might be possible to renew the working of the Bank with advantage." The Directors further assert, in regard to the "erroneous reports" that have appeared in some papers with respect to speculation in shares, that they are in a position to assert that no speculation was carried on by the Board, or with its knowledge or sanction. The meeting was adjourned until to-day when the Manager will submit his report. In the meanwhile Mr. Justice Davar, on Saturday, on the petition of a creditor, appointed a provisional liquidator.

## DAY BY DAY.

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**Bombay's new P. M. G.**

"The Burma Critic", commenting on the departure of Mr. H. A. Sams, who has been appointed Postmaster-General of Bombay, says:

> It is proof of what is thought of Mr. Sams at head-quarters that at so comparatively young an age (for he is still on the sunny side of forty) he should be given so very onerous a post as that of chief of postal matters in the Western Presidency. But, whatever may be the high opinion of him at Simla, it is certainly humbly echoed by officials and people here. Mr. Sams has only been a few years in Burma; yet his departure,—as we must all sadly reflect for good,—from our midst is regretted in so universal and heartfelt a way as is quite unusual with the general run of men of his Service. Indian Civilians are usually respected and often very much liked; but we fear that only a small percentage of them have that capacity for provoking a loyalty and liking almost affectionate in its sincerity which our late Postmaster-General possesses in such an eminent degree.

**"Loves Justice as much as Efficiency."**

"The Critic" adds that it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Sams has left behind him all over Burma many men "who will never forget their privilege in serving under a chief who loves justice as much as efficiency, and to whom the lowliest servant of his department could confidently look for that sympathy and courtesy which do such yeoman service to the Empire, but which, we fear, so often are replaced by a ridiculous hauteur and a supercilious promposity. "The same journal quotes the following instance of Mr. Sams' invariable kindness to his staff.

> Some two years ago Mr. Sams was on tour. On his approaching a certain town he learned that the postmaster had just lost his baby child. He wrote a note to his subordinate. The note ran, "Dear ——, I hear with much regret that your child died yesterday, and I write to say that I shall not expect you in the midst of your grief to come down to meet me or to attend at the office on —— for the inspection. With sincere sympathies to you and your family, yours truly, H. A. Sams."

**Co-operative Housing.**

The Committee appointed by the last Co-operative Conference at Poona, to form a Co-operative Housing Association in Bombay to educate public opinion on the subject and to organise Housing Societies, met last Wednesday in the Servants of India Society's Home on the Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Orr, Mr. Kissan, I.C.S., Special officer for the development of the Salsette Island, Mr. Delves of the Improvement Trust, Mr. Talmaki, Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Ramunni, Editor of Commerce and Co-operation" attended. It was decided to form a Co-operative Housing Association in Bombay as recommended by the Conference. But before taking any practical steps the Committee thought it proper to order literature on the subject from England and in the meanwhile to discuss rules and regulations for the association.

**The Importance of 55.**

In connexion with Mr. Bonar Law's celebration, recently of his fifty-fifth birthday, a London contemporary has been at the pains to discover that to nearly every one of the Tory leaders who have reached this age the year has been one of special importance. Lord Liverpool was Prime Minister on his fifty-fifth birthday; in that year the growth of the Catholic Association began to threaten the long Tory ascendency, and within twelve months he had become convinced of the necessity of some movement as regards the Corn Laws, for in that year he himself drew up a sliding scale scheme. Peel was Prime Minister also when he reached the same age, and 1843 may be accepted as the year in which he changed his opinion on the question of Protection.

**Disraeli, Salisbury and Balfour.**

Disraeli was fifty-five in 1859. That was the year in which, as leader of the House of Commons, he introduced his Reform Bill. The defeat by thirty-one in a crucial division followed, then the dissolution, and the vote of no confidence Disraeli's inexplicable holding back of the Foreign Office Blue-book, and the defeat by thirteen votes. Lord Salisbury was fifty-five in 1885. Four months after his birthday he was called upon for the first time to form an Administration, and plunged into the Irish difficulties. Not less important was the same year in Mr. Balfour's career, for in September 1903 came the great Tariff Reform schism and the first unmistakable signs that the twenty years of Tory ascendency were drawing to a close.

**"Epochs of Civilization."**

Mr. Pramatha Nath Bose, B.Sc. (Lond.), the author of "A History of Hindu Civilization," which attracted the favourable notice of the "Times" about twenty years ago, has now brought out a work much smaller in compass, but of a considerably wider range entitled "Epochs of Civilization." It exhibits very wide reading of history and presents, in a compact form, his developed views on the factors of civilization, and survival of civilization in an introductory way. There are brought under review Egypt and Babylonia, India and Greece. The third epoch comprises Western culture, divided into two stages, with a dissertation on the ethical development peculiar to the Occident. While the general accuracy of the writer cannot safely be challenged, it is not possible to control all this data, because, though on the whole the book is well "documented," here and there one misses the right reference. And if Mr. Bose is thoroughly familiar with the older Hindu writings at first hand, he cannot be said to have consulted other than popular authorities on Buddhism. The latter is not at one with other schools of Indian philosophy in counselling "retirement from the strife and stress of material advancement" in riper years. Buddhism ascribes peculiar merit to renunciation in early manhood and pours scorn on the aged ascetic who will not, because he cannot, relish the joys of adolescence.

**Westernizing Influences.**

Mr. Bose has strong views on the westernization of Africa and Oceania, which incline to an agreement with the argument of a Malagache to a missionary: "Your soldiers seduce all our women, you come to rob us of our land, pillage the country, and make war against us; and you wish to force your God upon us, saying that He forbids robbery, pillage and war! Go, you are white upon one side and black upon another." And from an impartial European standpoint, the experience of one of the sympathetic whites, as quoted by Mr. Bose, is the replica of that of most Western pioneer adventurers in Oriental countries. "The people are simple and confiding," a Frenchman candidly observed, "when we arrive, perfidious when we leave them. Once sober, brave and honest, we make them drunken, lazy, and finally thieves. After having inoculated them with our vices, we employ these vices as an argument for their destruction." Industrious compilations like this of Mr. Bose are not a few in the market. The author's distinguishing merit is the orderly arrangement and easy marshalling of a large quantity of material carefully selected and assimilated.

**Restoring the Anjuman.**

It is pleasing to observe that the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, one of the finest specimens of Saracenic Mahommedan architecture in this city, has just received a tasteful renovatio[illegible] of the original paint which had lo[illegible] since disappeared, leaving the build[illegible] black and bare. As it is well kno[illegible] that this graceful model of symme[illegible] cal architecture, with its slender do[illegible] is one of the favourite objects of [illegible] terest to persons visiting India wi[illegible] view to studying the old Saraceni[illegible] the authorities in question are [illegible] congratulated on the fine resu[illegible]

## SEA DISASTERS.

◆

### COLLISION IN FOG IN NORTH SEA.

### SHIP SINKS IN FOUR MINUTES.

### SINKING OF MILITARY TUG.

### INCIDENT AT BRAZIL MANOEUVRES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 4.

A steamer collided with the military tug which was following the manoeuvres of the Fleet. The tug sank. It is feared that thirty were drowned.

NORTH SHIELDS, Oct. 4.

The steamer Gardenia, bound for Middlesborough, collided with the steamer Cornwood in a dense fog in the North Sea. The Gardenia sank in four minutes before boats could be lowered.

Her boilers exploded splitting the vessel in twain. The crew were hurled into the sea, and though only one was killed, seventeeen others are still missing. Four were saved.

## ULSTER TROUBLE.

◆

### RIVAL LEADERS TO CONFER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, October 3.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith will confer with Mr. Bonar Law in London on Sunday.

## THE LAND QUESTION.

◆

### EEPING AND EXHAUSTIVE. REFORMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Boness, said that except for the Tories, Home Rule was exhausted. The British people declined to be either bullied or terrified.

He would never fight another election except on the land question. It would be a sweeping and exahustive reform, not requiring revision during the lifetime of anyone living.

## ULSTER VOLUNTEERS

◆

### DUKE'S STABLES AS SLEEPING QUARTERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Sir Edward Carson, yesterday, inspected a camp to accomodate 400 Tyrone Volunteers on the Duke of Abercorn's estate at Baronscourt. Stables have been transformed into sleeping quarters.

## SIR E. CARSON LEAVES FOR LONDON,

◆

### MORE TALL TALK

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith left Belfast, yesterday, for London. They were given a great ovation by crowds, who sang the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia."

In a speech at Armagh, concluding the campaign, Sir Carson said that the Government had not suggested a conference or a compromise, neither had the Opposition. He advised the Volunteers to continue their work. Speaking, after an inspection of 4,500 Volunteers, he said that the dominant note throughout the inspection was "No surrender." The other evening, at Dungannon, a prominent Volunteer had said to him, "We have been tortured with this question long enough. Our womenfolk are asking us to get done with it once and for all. There is not a man among us who minds losing his life, but we want to finish the business."

Sir E. Carson said, in conclusion, that the Government had not won yet and was not going to win. He appealed to their fellow-citizens in the rest of the United Kingdom not to betray them.

## OBITUARY.

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(Reuter Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Chapman, well-known in Cawnpore.

## TRANSVAAL RESISTERS.

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### CHANGE OF ATTITUDE OF AUTHORITIES.

### "NOT GOING TO MAKE MARTYRS OF THEM."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

JOHANNESBURG, October 3.

Twelve Indian women passive resisters went to the border seeking arrest but were allowed to continue their journey without being arrested. Thereupon they hawked goods without a license but were still not arrested.

Two unlicensed hawkers were arrested yesterday, and fined £1 or a day's imprisonment, the magistrate remarking that he was not going to make martyrs of them.

## ALLEGED POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGE.

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### MR. GANDHI ON AFRICAN INTOLERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Anjuman-i-Islam, Durban, has passed a resolution protesting against the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Gandhi, interviewed, declared that the decision has aroused great resentment, and it was the worst thing that could have happened for the reputation of South Africa.

## BRITISH AVIATOR'S DEATH.

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### MILITARY BIPLANE TURNS TURTLE.

(Reuter Telegram.)

LONDON, October 3.

The military aviator, Major George Merrick, was killed to-day, while flying over Salisbury Plain. His biplane turned turtle and he was hurled from a height of 150 feet.

## QEEN AUGUSTINE.

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### MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MUNICH, October 3.

A bulletin states that Queen Augustine is now free from fever and that there is marked improvement regarding her renal trouble, pain having almost ceased.

If recovery continues the Queen and King Manoel will soon be able to start for Sigmaringen and England.

## U. S. CURRENCY.

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### PRESIDENT WILSON ON NEED FOR REFORM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

President Wilson, in a speech, said that the next step in business emancipation was the reform of the Currency. He urged his colleagues to go ahead with fresh impulse. He believed that the Senate would pass the Currency Bill sooner than some pessimists believed.

### TARIFF BILL SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

President Wilson signed the Tariff Bill last night, in the presence of a number of distinguished people. Mr. Wilson repeatedly refused requests that the ceremony should be cinematographed. The measures comes into force to-day, but it will probably be ten days before the Customs Service throughout the country adjusts itself to the new conditions. It is estimated that seventy-one million dollars worth of imports are hold up in bonded warehouses, awaiting the promulgation of the new rates.

ACTIVITY IN CUSTOMS HOUSES.

With the operation of the new Tariffs, customs houses have been the scene of unusual activity. They were open from early morning till midnight and an extra staff was engaged to deal with the flood of business.

Tremendous quantities of goods are pouring out from the bonded warehouses and huge shipments are expected shortly from abroad.

## A COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

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(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mr. R. Walter, Secretary to the Government of Wei-Hai-Wei, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of British Honduras.

## FLEET BANQUET AT SYDNEY.

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### BIRTH OF AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

### INTENSE PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SYDNEY, Oct. 5.

Mr. Cook, the Commonwealth Premier, presided at the Fleet banquet last night, at which a large and representative gathering was present. The proceedings were characterised by intense patriotic enthusiasm.

Replying to his health, Lord Denman said that a more historical scene had never taken place at Sydney than the entry of the Fleet. The Australians were grateful for the King's interest, which had been demonstrated by his inspection of the flagship at Portsmouth. Lord Denman fully endorsed Australia's naval policy, characterising the same as a splendid contribution to the Naval strength of the Empire.

Mr. Cook, proposing the Royal Australian Navy, declared that their policy was above politics. The ships were no less Australia's because they were the King's.

These sentiments were loudly applauded.

Mr. Fisher, supporting these remarks, fully endorsed the statement that the Fleet was above Party considerations.

Rear-Admiral Patey, responding, was accorded a great reception. He thoroughly endorsed the Henderson scheme. A good start was half the battle. He referred appreciatively to South Africa's great reception, which he characterised as a compliment to the new Navy and to the Commonwealth.

Responding to his health, Sir George King-Hall said that the birth of the Australian Navy was yet another proof of the indestructible, indissoluble union with the Motherland. He hoped to see the Henderson policy fully carried out. Only by an active immigration policy would the Commonwealth maintain a White Australia, with which he was in full agreement. The time had arrived for Governments to evolve means of bringing the Dominions into closer and more frequent relationship with the councils of the Empire, more especially regarding problems of defence. In conclusion, he made an affectionate farewell to the people of Australia.

## AUSTRALIA'S OWN FLEET.

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### IMPRESSIVE ARRIVAL OF WARSHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SYDNEY, Oct. 4.

The arrival of the new flagship "Australia," and the cruser "Sydney", was magnificent and imposing. They gradually emerged from haze into sunshine, escorted by cruisers and destroyers.

Huge crowds on shore and on the water gave them an enthusiastic welcome as a concrete embodiment of their fleet, manned by their own sons.

## AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

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### 120 MILLIONS EARMARKED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, Oct. 4.

The Die Zeit says that the new naval programme to be submitted to the Delegations provides for the replacing of the antiquated Monarch class by Dreadnoughts, costing £116,000,000 sterling, and the construction of fast cruisers and torpedo boats at a cost of £4,100,000. The expenditure will be distributed over four years.

EFFECT OF BALKAN WAR ON BUDGET.

The Council of Ministers has agreed to an increase in the annual number of recruits.

Suppplementary credits to defray the cost of military measures in connection with the Balkan crisis, amount to eighteen millions sterling.

## AMNESTY FOR PORTUGUESE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

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### LEADERS STILL DETAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LISBON, Oct. 4.

The official "Gazette" to-day publishes the amnesty granted to 268 political prisoners. The principal leaders of the different Royalist movements are still detained.

## CREDIT BANK FAILURE.

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### PANIC IN BOMBAY.

### GREAT RUN ON INDIAN BANKS.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS.

### ALLEGATIONS IN THE HIGH COURT.

### EXCHANGE BANKS REFUSE ASSISTANCE.

The news of the failure of the Credit Bank of India became widely known on Saturday morning and there was a wild rush of depositors on some of the local Indian Banks and it was more particularly noticed on the Merchants' Bank, Limited, where the rush was so great that the depositors collected on the footpath. All the Banks met the demands with great ease and it seemed that they were prepared for this rush. The average payment made by every Indian Bank on Saturday came to a little over two lakhs of rupees. Some, however, paid out much more than this the figure in one instance going up to ten lakhs. out much more than this, the figure in one instance going up to ten lakhs and the Bank declaring its readiness to pay out twenty lakhs, if necessary, to-day. All declare their ability to meet such further demands as may be made upon them. The withdrawals were mainly from the Savings Bank department, thus indicating that the panic and nervousness prevailed mainly among the poorer classes. No doubt, there were applications for withdrawals of the fixed deposits too and these were also satisfied but in every case where the deposit had not become due, the Banks refused to pay. Another noticeable feature on Saturday was that after withdrawing their monies from the various Indian Banks, the depositors went to the Eastern Bank and opened their accounts in that Bank.

The attitude of the Exchange Banks towards the Indian Banks was most noticeable and in every instance they refused to lend money to these Banks even on Government paper. There were, however, other Indian financiers who were quite prepared to help these Banks but the occasion has so far not arisen.

PANIC IN SHARE MARKET.

The panic in the Share Market had not subsided on Saturday and very little business was done, and that too on the assurance of leading financiers that they would come to the rescue and prevent a crisis. The following rates of the shares with which the Credit Bank was concerned indicate the feeling in the Share Market. The Fazulbhoy Mill shares which were quoted at 610 when the market closed on Thursday, had gone down to 565 when the market opened on Saturday and then fell to 550 within a short interval but they again rallied to 560. The David shares which were quoted at 565 on Thursday evening, were when the market opened quoted at 540, then they went down to 520, then they were taken up again to 545 but they quickly fell down to 525.

If the market remains steady after this, it is understood that the losses suffered by the syndicate referred to in the report of the previous day's issue will not be very heavy and they may diminish by at least half the amount.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Credit Bank was held on Saturday morning and the following official account was issued to the press:—

The manager reported that on account of the failures of various Indian Banks there was an unprecedented rush at the Head Office and Branches and in spite of strenuous efforts to meet the demands on the 2nd instant, the rush did not diminish and it became necessary to suspend payment on the 3rd instant.

The manager further reported that the position of the Bank was such that if facts and figures were ascertained and views of the depositors and shareholders were obtained it might be possible to renew the working of the Bank with advantage.

**Resolved.—"That under the circumstances the manager be given 2 days' time to submit his report to the Board and that in the meanwhile the meeting of the Board be adjourned till Monday, the 6th October.**

That the attention of the Board having been drawn the Board notes with surprise the erroneous reports that have appeared in some papers with respect to speculation in shares. The Board was in a position to assert that no speculation was carried on by it or either under its sanction or with its knowledge and that it had no concern whatsoever with it."

## APPLICATION TO HIGH COURT.

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### PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

On Saturday morning at the High Court, before the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar, a further application was made in chambers by the Hon. the Advocate-General, who was instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Dossabhoy Ardeshir Cama for the appointment of a provisional official liquidator.

In support of the application, it was stated that the affairs of the Bank had been greatly involved and that the Bank had advanced large sums of money aggregating in all to fifteen lakhs of rupees in some cases on its own shares and in some on shares of other joint stock companies. He further alleged that in several cases advances had been made on personal securities. He was, however, unable to state the total amount due by the Bank but in any case it exceeded the value of its good assets.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MANAGER.

The petitioner further alleged that the manager of the Bank, Mr. Jaffer Joosub, was interested in various other concerns and he submitted that it was necessary that his dealings should be investigated forthwith.

Continuing, the petitioners alleged that he was informed and he verily believed that a sum of rupees three lakhs was deposited by Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, managing director of the Indian Specie Bank, for a fixed period, which term expires on the 17th instant. It was stated that the monies belonged to Mrs. Chunilal Saraiya and on the 2nd October, when the Credit Bank was becoming unable to meet payments due on that date, Mr. Chunilal represented to Mr. Jaffer Joosub that the Indian Specie Bank of which he was the managing director would lend monies to the Credit Bank to tide over its present difficulties and on such representation Mr. Chunilal got Mr. Jaffer to hand over to him the following properties of the Bank as security for the debt of three lakhs:—2,379 shares of the All India United Insurance Company and local bills for an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,62,000. This transaction, the petitioner contended, was fraudulent and he submitted that it was necessary to take steps forthwith to recover the above assets as Mr. Chunilal was leaving for England on the 18th instant.

After hearing the Advocate-General, His Lordship appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna provisional official liquidator of the assets and effects of the Credit Bank.

## BANK MAY BE ABLE TO RE-OPEN.

In view of the official statement issued by the directors of the Credit Bank, our representative called on one of the officers of the Bank and he was given to understand that several depositors from Sind and other parts of the country had signified their intention of giving some further time to the Bank, and that if others agreed, it might be found possible to reopen the Bank. In that case, he said, the Bank will be able to pay up all its liabilities within two years' time. If the depositors agreed to that course, he said they would move the High Court to annul the order appointing the provisional liquidator.

## NOWSARI SAID TO BE SAFE.

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A correspondent from Nowsari, where the Bank had opened its branch about four months ago, writes that Nowsari will not suffer much by the failure of this Bank, for though it had received over a lac of rupees as deposits in this short period, most of this amount was withdrawn in the course of the last week and only ten to fifteen thousand rupees had remained to be paid to fixed deposit holders. The Bank has also advanced about Rs. 10,000 locally.

## PANIC IN SURAT.

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(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 3.

The local branch of the Credit Bank of India Limited has this day suspended payment. This has caused a great panic amongst the citizens, as they have deposited more than three lacs of rupees in this Bank.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.

The local branch of the Credit Bank of India suspended payment yesterday on instructions from Bombay.

### PANIC IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD Oct. 4.

The Credit Bank of India having stopped payment yesterday, people kept gathering at the premises late till evening.

The local loss is said to be not much but to-day nervous native depositors kept on pouring into the Merchant and the Specie Banks here, with saving bank and current account pass books The Banks were overcrowded and the Managers had their hands full in attending to the depositors.

### CONGRESS FUNDS SAFE.

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

About 10 days before the Credit Bank suspended payments, the Indian National Congress funds were withdrawn therefrom and deposited in the Bank of Bombay who are now the Congress bankers.

## DEATH OF SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

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(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The death has occurred of the Sultan of Muscat.

Prince Taimur, the Sultan's eldest son, succeeds.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The "Pioneer" states that news received from Muscat on Saturday intimates that the Sultan is so dangerously ill that he is expected to live only a few hours.

The Associated Press correspondent at Muscat states that the Sultan is dangerously ill with sore throat and other complications, and his condition gives considerable anxiety, and it is feared that he is not likely to live long. It is stated that the tribesmen at Mirsan—some sixty miles from Muscat—and neighbouring places have become turbulent and operations have begun which seriously threatens trade and the safety of the people. The malcontents are under the lead of the Sheik of Zabul Abkir. The latter place is at a distance of ninety miles from Muscat and is a great pomegranate-producing place. It is from there that most of the pomegranate imported to India comes through Muscat. As a result of the turbulence the Sultan of Muscat has imposed a tax of thirteen and half per cent. on pomegranate and this action of the Sultan has caused so great indignation that the entire crop has been destroyed.

## MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

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### "NO GENERAL ELECTION IN A HURRY."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Speaking at Leigh, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said he was going to India in a fortnight, but would return for his duties in the House of Commons and for the annual meeting of the Labour Party. He assured his hearers that there would not be a general election in a hurry.

## BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

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### OPENING OF ALEXANDRETTA BRANCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, October 3.

The Alexandretta branch of the Baghdad Railway will be opened at the end of October.

## COMMISSIONERS IN CONFERENCE.

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(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The Conference of the Commissioners of divisions ended yesterday at Darjeeling the subjects discussed were the amendment of the Chowkidari Act and the revision of the Chowkidari Manual.

The Conference also discussed the question of additional rules for the discipline of police officers and the question of empowering the magistrates to recall orders of attachment under Sec. 145 C. P. Code when they were satisfied that no further need of them existed.

## COTTON SPINNERS' DISPUTE.

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### STRIKE PAY FOR BOLTON OPERATIVES.

### SUPPORT FROM LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Octob[illegible]3.

The Amalgamation of the Lancashire Operatives will cease distribution of strike pay to employees of the Beehive Mill, Bolton, on Monday, whereafter strike pay must come from the local Bolton Association.

The Beehive Mill operatives this morning received strike pay amounting to £225.

They afterwards met and passed a unanimous resolution reaffirming that they would not return under the overlooker against whom they have a grievance. They are confident that after the Amalgamation ceases pay the local Association will support them.

A conference of Bolton spinners, last night, requested that a meeting of the Amalgamation should be called to consider the decision of the Executive in discountenancing the strike of the Bolton operatives. The Association will meet on Thursday to consider whether the strike pay shall be paid pending the meeting of the Amalgamation.

## PAINTERS SATISFIED.

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### GAINED TWO-THIRDS OF THEIR DEMANDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, October 3.

The award in the Painters' Strike grants considerable increase in wages. The men are satisfied. They say they have gained two-thirds of their demands and also a new code of rules which will raise the status of their industry.

## DUBLIN LABOUR TROUBLE.

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### THE ENQUIRY RESULTS IN DEADLOCK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The official enquiry into the Dublin Labour trouble has resulted in a deadlock. Employers refused to dismiss the men who worked during the strike, whereupon, the Labour delegates declared that the men would continue the fight.

## POST AND TELEGRAPH GRIEVANCES.

◆

### PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The National Joint Committee of Postal and Telegraph Servants, with a membership of eighty thousand, has decided to ask the Premier and the Postmaster-General to receive a deputation to protest against the Holt report. They have also decided to demand an immediate increase of 15 per cent. in pay, in view of dearer living.

## HONOUR BEFORE LOVE.

◆

### KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW AND HONOVER SUCCESSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Guelph-Hohenzollern controversy has been revived. A Guelph politician recently stated that, at a conference at Karlshruhe, prior to the betrothal of the Kaiser's daughter, Prince Ernst August, when asked to renounce the throne of Hanover, replied, "Honour some before Love," and then left the room.

In view of this and other Guelph utterances, the German Press is demanding an explict statement from Prince Ernst-August. The Press alleges that the Kaiser has threatened not to confer the Duchy of Brunswick on him.

## ARSTISTES DEPORTED.

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### PERMISSION TO LAND UNDER A BOND

WELLINGTON, Oct. 4.

The Secretary for Labour has ordered the Immigration authorities to permit Miss Marie Lloyd and Mr. Dillon to land under a bond until their contracts are fulfilled.

## CHINESE REPUBLIC.

### SIMULTANEOUS RECOGNITION BY POWERS.

### RELATIONS WITH JAPAN IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 4.

The Presidential election will take place in Parliament, on Monday morning, after which the Powers will simultaneously recognise the Republic.

It transpires that Japan is primarily responsible for a movement towards the reognition of the Republic, and that the relations between Japan and China have greatly improved.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

### COSTLY AND ASSORTED PRESENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The presents which the Government of India is making to the Dali Lama include a Wilkinson scimitar, with highly embossed blade, two twelve-bore hammerless ejector guns, a costly writing case, fitted with polished pigskin and silver mountings, a regulation English saddle, with bridle, embroidered saddle cloth and all accessories, long rolls of best Irish table linen and Scotch tweed, a sequence of English coinage for 1913, from a sovereign to a farthing, two gold models of a lion mounted on a white marble pedestal, two silver photograph frames containing water colours of the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace, and a carriage with harness and all accessories, together with three horses which are being purchased in India.

The gifts will be accompanied by a signed letter from H. M. the King, enclosed in a most valuable silk scarf.

## ENGLISH RACING.

### CESAREWITCH AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 3.

The following is the latest betting on the Cesarewitch:—

100 to 9 against Wagstaff; 100 to 8 Night Hawk, Charlton and Fantasio; 100 to 7 Augur.

100 to 6 Grave Greek; 20 to 1 Annecy, Warlingham, Wilfrid, War Mint and Candytuft; 25 to 1 Rivoli and King Midas; 100 to 3 Lavaine and Mistinguette; 40 to 1 Fiz Yama.

The following is the betting on the Cambridgeshire:—

9 to 1 against Fairy King; 20 to 1 Cantilever; 25 to 1 Bugler.

## GROWING WEALTH OF UNITED KINGDOM.

### INLAND REVENUE STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Inland Revenue statistics afford remarkable evidence of the growth of the wealth of the United Kingdom. They show that there are 214 incomes of £50,000 and upwards, and that 11,800 persons have a total income of £149,000,000 sterling a year.

## NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### PREPARTIONS AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

The City Municipal elections, which occupied most of the time of the office-bearers of the Congress and suspended the work of preparation for the Congress, being now over, the Congress work has been resumed with vigour. All the departments are now actively working. A large maidan in a central locality has been secured for the erection of the pandal and camps, and the construction work will soon be taken in hand.

## ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE AT PANAMA

PANAMA, Oct. 5.

Another earthquake occurred at five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, almost equal in intensity to that on Wednesday night. It lasted from ten to fifteen seconds. Buildings were severely shaken, but reports from the Canal zone state that no damage was done there.

## "CEMENT OF EMPIRE."

### DEFENCE OF DOMINIONS.

### COLONIES ALIVE TO OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, October 3.

Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier in a congratulatory message to Mr. Cook, the Commonwealth Premier, upon the Commonwealth Defence Budget, assures him that Canada stands shoulder to shoulder with Australia and other Dominions in the firm resolve to safeguard their common heritage.

Mr. Cook replied that Australia was gladly sharing the obligation of the defence of the King's dominions, adding: "May the cement of Empire set firmer as its navies grow."

## CANADIAN GOLF.

### WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY ENGLISH LADY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.

Miss Muriel Dodd, the English lady golf champion, has own the Canadian Women's Championship, defeating the Canadian, Miss Florence Harvey, by seven up and six.

## INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

### CALCUTTA AND ASSAM BRANCHES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The India Tea Association is dealing with the attempt of the Assam branch to throw off its control.

At a meeting last July to considet a coolie enticement dispute, the chairman of the Assam branch declared that the Indian Tea Association, London, was the predominant partner and Calcutta and Assam were co-partners and the latter could provide its local government direct. It would appear that, in the opinion of the chairman, the decision in important matters rests with London only. In other words, Assam is on the same footing as Calcutta, both being subject to control by London.

The Committee are confirmed in thinking that this is the meaning of the statement by the fact that the views of the Assam Branch on the Labour Enticement Bill were forwarded direct to London. This action was in contravention of the provision in the London Resolution. The General Committee regret that they should be compelled again to draw attention to these points. But it is of the highest importance that there should be no misunderstanding as to the relative positions of various branches. The Association is primarily an Association of proprietors and in so far as its local branches are concerned, it is secondarily an Association of managers. The largest proportion of the area cultivation is owned by London, a smaller proportion is owned in Calcutta and a still smaller proportion is owned in the producing districts. The proprietors of the bulk of the area owned by London are also directly represented by their agents, and in some instances by their managing agents in Calcutta. It follows that Calcutta represents not only the area owned by the Calcutta Companies but the greater part of the area owned by London as well. The Assam branch, on the other hand, represents proprietors to the extent only of the area owned locally or by London companies without Calcutta agents. This area is insignificant in comparison with the area represented by London and Calcutta combined. It was for this reason that the Committee said that the decision in matters of importance must rest with London and Calcutta, that is to say with the great majority of proprietors. If the various sections of the Association work together harmoniously this requirement can be easily fulfilled, but if the local branches regard themselves (and presumably the Assam branch does so regard itself) as being on the same footing as Calcutta serious dissensions must arise. In conclusion, the Calcutta Association recommends the committee to place on record at an early opportunity the agreement with the London resolution in order that there may be no doubt what their attitude is.

## MAHILA SAMAJ FANCY FAIR.

### CELEBRATION AT YEOTMAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 5.

The Yeotmal Mahila Samaj fancy fair was opened on Saturday by Mrs. Standen, wife of the Commissioner of Berar. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Landge, General Secretary, spoke on the objects of the fair and thanked all helpers. Songs, flowers, pansupari, exquisite decorations made up an excellent tete. The fair is the first of its kind in Berar and reflects great credit on the women of Yeotmal. Mr. Standen spoke greatly praising the spirit of progress and self-help of the Yeotmal women.

## MAGISTRATE HIT WITH A STONE.

### SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT HOWRAH.

### ACCUSED'S WELL-PLANNED REVENGE.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, October 4.

A sensational incident took place yesterday, at Howrah Police Court, when a young Bengali named Ramball Mukerji, an old offender with four previous convictions, committed what appears to be a well planned assault upon Mr. N. G. Bysack, Deputy Magistrate who was struck with a large stone on his right eye and was so severely injured as to cause him to stop all further work of his Court.

The accused had been charged with theft of an ordinary character. The case had been pending for the past two months and the accused who apparently was fed up with what he regarded as unnecessary adjournments, prayed to the Court for a final decision of his case.

On being told that the case was going to be committed to the Sessions, the accused smartly pulled out from under his clothes a large stone of the size of an orange and flung it at the Magistrate striking him on the right eye. The Magistrate was well-nigh dazed with this outrageous assault which compelled him to stop all further work, to say nothing of the agonising pain under which he was smarting.

A scene of confusion and excitement was created by the impudent character of the assault committed by the accused who, while appearing indifferent as to the consequences of his conduct, was quickly seized by the police and searched but no more stones were found in his possession.

The stone in question belonged to the kind used for road-metalling purposes and the accused had apparently picked it up while under detention in jail awaiting trial. The accused was subsequently produced before Mr. B. D. Hazra, another Deputy Magistrate, and charged under section 321, I.P.C., with assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Bysack, whose injuries were duly attended to by the Assistant Surgeon of Howrah hospital, appeared with his eye heavily bandaged before Mr. Hazra, and gave evidence in support of the charge against the accused.

In response to the Magistrate the accused admitted the assault.

On further questions put by the Magistrate, the accused stated that since his release from jail he had been unnecessarily harassed by the police who, two months ago, arrested him for a petty theft. The case was one that could be disposed of in one day but on each occasion of hearing, the case was needlessly adjourned. He could not stand any longer these vexatious adjournments and appealed to the Magistrate to finish the case. He fully expected that the Magistrate would have dealt with him finally in his Court but to his surprise and annoyance, the trying Magistrate coolly told him that he would commit him to the Sessions Court. Hence the assault.

The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

## RE-ARMING R. F. A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

Three brigades of Royal Field Artillery in India are to be rearmed with quickfiring 4.5 Howitzer. Brigades to be rearmed will be those located at Neemuch, Nasirabad, Bangalore, Belary and Agra Jhansi. The ammunition per howitzer will be 68 rounds of Shrapnel and 40 rounds of Lyddite shell. The total number of horses will be 168 except in Jhansi brigade where there will be one less spare without harness

## THE CHILD AND SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

New conditions call for new policies and new measures. Hard as it may be for old-fashioned people to face the the fact, the child of to-day is not the child of a generation ago. The blood of a hundred forceful ancestors united in his veins is not nearly so powerful a factor in his making as the environment amid which he finds himself as soon as he begins to think. We can almost measure his normality by the degree to which his conduct is swayed by the social instinct. From the day he begins to play with other children, their preferences weigh more with him than all the admonitions of his elders. In the era when children accepted both instruction and discipline on authority, it was a comparatively simple matter to govern a school. But now that it is the educational vogue to make every child analyse every subject of study and form his conclusion for himself, is it not natural that he should carry the same principle into the domain of conduct, and insist upon his right to decide how he ought to be governed—Francis E. Leupp, in "Scribner's Magazine."

## RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

### PRESIDENT'S CLOSING REMARKS.

### TOPICS OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Mr. Muirhead, in concluding the session of the Railway Conference, said:—

Gentlemen,—We have now come to the end of our labours and it is only left to me to declare the Conference closed. But before I do so, I would ask you to bear with me while I add a few concluding words. In my opening remarks, I referred to the number of deaths since our last meeting and during this session we received the melancholy intelligence that another late president, Mr. Manson, had died in London. The news was received with the deepest regret. Mr. Manson attended many of our conferences and presided at more than one, and one of particular importance in Calcutta. Those of us who were at that Conference will remember how energetically he worked and how his great capacity assisted us and left his mark on our deliberations. This fact was as remarkable as his ability, and he was held in great respect by us all. I ask you to offer his widow our deepest sympathy in her grief.

TOO LONG HOURS.

Referring to our work at this session, I fear, notwithstanding the revised procedure, we have had far too long hours and too little leisure during our short stay in Simla. I am afraid, also, that unless the number of subjects for discussion at the annual Conference is limited and considerably reduced, we shall find no relief at future conferences. The relief can only be secured by the more restricted circulation of papers on unimportant subjects to the Standing Committee of the Conference. We have, I am glad to say, been able to dispose of all the questions on the Agenda, some of which were of a complicated nature.

INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

I am sorry my hopes have not been realized in regard to the rules for the interchange of Rolling Stock, and we are still only with temporary rules. It is unfortunate we have not been able to arrive at some degree of permanency. Long hours have been spent on this intricate question, but a final settlement apparently has not been possible. Experience has shown us that it is difficult to reconcile the difference between the forwarding and receiving railways, and that it is almost impossible to frame rules at a session of the Conference which will be acceptable to all. Among the questions which have been settled—and again our thanks are due to the gentlemen who laboured on the Committee—is that of the Army Rules. It is satisfactory we have been able to finally close this subject. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to refer in detail to the many subjects we have disposed of, including a slight revision of the working rules of the Association, which will ease the work and responsibility of our Secretary and provide us with machinery to transact business during the year.

TRANSFER OF HEADQUARTERS.

But you well, I am sure, allow me briefly to refer to the matter of the transfer of our headquarters. I feel confident, if sanction is obtained to the proposal, our business will be much facilitated, and our Association, far from being, as a delegate feared, a sort of waste paper basket into which the Railway Board will place all sorts of minor questions for consideration, will enhance the importance of the Association.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES.

Gentlemen, both the opening and closing addresses of your Presidents at these Conferences from year to year must be confined to ordinary matters of business and in consequence cannot be wildly exciting. If, however, it was permissible to extend the range of the president's remarks, and allow him to include general matters of railway working and policy and other questions in connection with which the public are deeply interested including finance and control, I feel sure the addresses, in addition to being of interest, would be instructive and valuable. Your presidents in the past have been men of long experience and it is, I think, a pity they have been allowed to pass through their period of office without leaving on record their views on the general policy and work of the Indian Railways.

Now I ask your permission to tender my thanks to you all for the courtesy and kindness which have been accorded to me during this session. To the chairmen of the several Committees, Goods Classification, Loco and Carriage Superintendents and Audit during the year, and to the chairman and secretaries of the different sub-committees during this session, as also those gentlemen who have written their proposals before speaking on them. We all owe a debt of gratitude to them. By their work our labours at this session have been made easy and, lastly, may I repeat, that I have much appreciated your action in electing me President for the year. To control the deliberations of a Conference composed of representative men on Indian Railways is indeed an honour. Gentlemen, before I am done, will you permit me, on your behalf, to thank the authorities of the Simla-Kalka Railway, the Agent, East Indian Railway, and the Agents of other railways in Northern India, for the facilities they have afforded the delegates in travelling to and from the Conference. In my opening address, I referred to the work of our Secretary. Most unfortunately, shortly after the Conference opened, Mr. Bliss fell ill and is still so, I regret to say. We were lucky in having available the services of Mr. R. Bliss, who kindly, with the permission of the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway, undertook the duties of the Secretary with such satisfactory results. Personally, I am much indebted to him, and you will, I am sure, pass a special vote of thanks to him and the staff of the Association, and in this vote I would like to include the staff of the Government Central Press. Finally, gentlemen, in concluding our session, again I repeat my thanks. If your next president is treated as kindly as I have been, his task will be as easy and as pleasant as mine.

## PRINCESS'S LOVE TRAGEDY.

### SUICIDE IN A PALACE.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired on Sept. 18:—

A love tragedy of a royal house was revealed early this morning when Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar was found shot dead in the palace of her father, Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, at Heidelberg. She had killed herself because she was unable to marry the man she loved—a man of lower rank than herself.

The Princess was aged 25. According to the newspapers, she and Herr Hans von Bleichroder, a son of the millionaire Jewish banker whose house helped to finance Bismarck's wars, were very much in love with each other. The head of the Princess's family, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, refused to give his consent to the marriage of the couple unless the Princess renounced her rank and title.

His opposition to the marriage was, it is said, partly due to the fact that Herr von Bleichroder belongs to a Jewish family. The Princess's parents were less opposed to the marriage than the Grand Duke, but they were more or less bound to respect his wishes, as they themselves are not wealthy and chiefly dependent on an appanage from his Civil List.

The Princess declined to accept the Grand Duke's condition and renounce her rights. Family quarrels took place incessantly. In the early part of the summer reports were circulated that the Princess intended to marry the banker, but they were denied by the Sexe-Weimar Court. Those in a position to know said that the young couple were determined to overcome all obstacles to the marriage, and many of their intimates believed that they would ultimately have done so. Finally, however, the Princess seems to have realised the hopelessness of her position.

The Princess had never concealed her disappointment at the impossibility of wedding Herr von Bleichroder, but no one had heard her indicate that she had reached the stage of desperation. The Princess was in her normal spirits yesterday, when she was seen shopping in Heidelberg.

Only a few days ago she returned from a motor-car tour in the Tyrol with her father and an officer of the Heidelberg garrison. Last night, when she retired to her bedroom, she bade her parents good-night as usual and revealed no trace of excitement.

Shortly after midnight this morning her parents heard the sound of a shot. The Princess was found dead with a bullet wound in the forehead. She had shot herself with a revolver.

It is stated that Herr von Bleichroder will attend the funeral on Saturday.

The Princess was a sister of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, who after the renunciation of his royal rank and title took up residence in London under the name of Count Ostheim. Prince Bernard, her father's brother, who died in 1907, also renounced his rank and title.

Princess Sophia was a good horsewoman, a keep motorist, and a splendid yachtswoman. She was a versatile linguist, speaking most European languages. Her admirers say that both in features and in character she bore a strong likeness to Queen Victoria in her girlhood. On her mother's side she claimed descent from the House of Brunswick.

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After the demise of the late John MacWhirter, R.A., it was found that he had left behind a collection of valuable colour and pencil notes made in Italy and Scotland, from which his admirers will be able to trace the inspiration of a good many of his most popular paintings. This collection has been put into book form and will be issued by Messrs. Cassell within the next ten days. It contains twenty-four sketches, and twenty-four colour plates. Mrs. MacWhirter herself contributes the introduction, which contains some interesting matter concerning the late Royal Academician.

## BOMB IN A BOX.

### DISQUIETING FIND IN CALCUTTA.

### IN VOLUNTEER HEAD QUARTERS.

### BELIEVED TO BE A PRACTICAL JOKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

A most disquieting discovery, says the "Englishman," was made at the head-quarters of the first and second Calcutta Volunteer Rifles in Strand Road yesterday morning. A tactical model consisting of a large shallow box with sand to create miniature battlefields, rims etc. was recently erected in the main hall on the ground floor. Yesterday morning Colour-Sergeant Instructor Twigden of the second battalion, was engaged in smoothing out the sand in the model with stick. He presently struck against something hard and pulled out a parcel wrapped in brown paper. On examination the parcel was found to be an infernal machine or bomb. It consisted of an oblong tin canister about five inches by two. To the top was affixed a cartridge with a detonating cap buried fast with tin. About an inch away from the cap was a sliding arrangement with a catch. The bomb was very promptly placed in a pail of water and the police were communicated with. After it had been in the water for a little while the canister was taken out, and when shaken it was very evident that there were nails or some other missiles within. A greasy liquid exuded from the corners of the canister. The bomb will be examined by experts for determination of the exact nature of substances within it.

LATER.

The general belief among the police and the Volunteer authorities in the suspected bomb found in the Volunteer Headquarters is that it an ill-timed practical joke on the part of some unknown persons who attended the recent dance there. Owing to the offices being closed during the Puja holidays, it is possible ten days will elapse before the contents of the canister can be examined by experts. The tactical model in which the canister was found is one of those introduced by General Ray. The model is twelve feet long by nine broad, and the average depth of the sand is six inches. The canister was a red powder tin six inches by one by two inches and had been buried under a heaped portion of sand which represented a hill.

## EDUCATIONAL PICTURES.

There is a class of picture which I am afraid is already doomed to failure as an educational aid. I refer to the processes of manufacture and the growth of a plant or flower. Here, in the twinkling of an eye, you have a plant grow, develop, and arrive at maturity. Yet in the schoolrooms of our progressive teachers you have the real plant grown in the germinating box. The child witnesses the slow development of the root and stem. The progress is noted in the drawing lesson and dated. In the senior classes the actual growth is measured; with a time record and by the help of the metric ruler, drawing and painting lessons, a real idea of the growth of the plant is arrived at. Sense of time and proportion is presented to the child, but in the film the child knows it is not real, it is "only a fake," and the sense of the unreal turns the child from it. It serves as a joke, but it is not science. I tested a class of senior scholars of an intelligent standard. They were required to describe a process which has been recently shown on a film at the "picture show," and *not one* gave the proper sequences of the process.—A Schoolmaster, in the "Manchester Guardian."

## FATAL ASSAULT ON RAMOSHIS.

Following close upon the heels of the failure of the People's Bank of India and two other Banks, has come the failure of the Credit Bank of India Limited. This morning, the following notice was posted on the doors of the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay, above the signature of Mr. Jaffer Joosab, the Manager of the Bank:

"The Public is informed that the Credit Bank of India Limited has this day suspended all business till further notice."

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From the gifted author of "The Street of Adventure" one anticipats with pleasure a new volume from his pen. He has just completed a novel entitled "A Master of Life" to be published by Messrs. Cassell on the 25th inst. The protagonist in this story is a dreamer and shy of Life's realities. By an irony of fate he is heir to great wealth derived from a vulgar business. Placed into a political career he is preyed upon by all the sharks who lie in wait for a rich man with generous instincts. Romance comes to him and tests his powers of mental endurance until he indeed becomes "A Master of Life."

## CALCUTTA MURDER.

### PREVIOUS ATTEMPT ON THE VICTIM.

### A POLICE THEORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Subsequent to the murder of Haripado Deb, in the College Square on Monday night it was reported that a mysterious explosion occurred near the western gate of the Square on the previous Friday night. The flash was seen by an official connected with a well-known institution. It was quite dark at the time. The police theory is that the supposed explosion was the report of a revolver shot and the attempt was made on the life of Haripado Deb on that Friday night. It is supposed that he had been fired at and missed at fairly long range. The miscreants disappeared and then made arrangements to do the thing properly at close quarters on Monday night. It is significant that this incident as well as the murder took place between seven thirty and eight in the might.

## COLLEGE SQUARE OUTRAGE.

### YOUTHS ARRESTED AT HOWRAH STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

In connection with the murder of the C. I. D. head-constable, Haripada, Deb, at College Square, the police yesterday arrested two youths at the Howrah railway station. Their names have not yet been disclosed by the police, who are very reticent in the matter. Important developments are shortly expected.

College Square which had been closed since the day of the outrage was on Thursday evening opened to the public. A suggestion has been [illegible] that the C. I. D., officers of the Spe[illegible] Department while on outdoor duty should move about in pairs armed with revolvers to the use of which they should be trained.

## MADRAS BISHOP SUED

### QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

A matter of considerable importance and interest to all Christian churches in India was subject of an appeal on Wednesday, before Mr. D. G. Waller, I.C.S., acting District Judge of Tinnevelly. Some Vallalas who form part of the Roman Catholic Church in Vadakkangulam sued the bishop of the diocese, the parish priest and the Shanar member of the congregation for a declaration that they had exclusive righ to occupy the southern portion of the church and exclude the rest of the congregation from entering the chancel, decorating the altar or participating in mass and other rituals and ceremonies of the church, such as ringing bell, hoisting sacred flag, chanting hymns, taking part in processions etc. They further prayed for an injunction to restrain the bishop and other defendants from interesting with the rights so claimed and for a mandatory injunction to compel the bishop to restore the partition wall which he had removed. A decree was passed by the Sub-Judge granting an injunction and with some reservation declaring that the plaintiffs were entitled to exculsive right to perform various devotional ceremonies referred to in the plaint.

Mr. W. Barton, Barrister-at-law, Madras, centended on behalf of the defendants on appeal that suit was not cognisable by a civil court and in the alternative that the courts of this country were bound to enforce canon laws of the church when hey were not in conflict or inconsistent with statute law. Counsel argued that on its consecration the church and all its appurtenance were vested in the bishop and that the parishioners had no rights of property in it and that the bishop had sole and supreme authority to regulate in all respects everything connected with the worship in the church and the administration of its properties and that according to canon law the bishop had full authority to revoke or modify his own previous orders and those of his predecessors.

Mr. V. Bengachary, contended on behalf of the respondents that the right to worship was civil right and the suit was cognisable by civil court. Canon law was not applicable and even if it were it was modified by local usage as proved by the bishop's letter which recognised the Vellalas the exclusive occupaion of the southern portion of the church from time immemorial and even applying the canon law the decree of Pope in 1851, sanctioned this arrangement. Judgment was reserved.

# MAUD ALLAN.

## WILL COME TO INDIA.

## PERSUADED BY CABLES FROM KIND FRIENDS.

The following cable was received on Saturday by Mr. Howard Edie from Miss Maud Allen:—

**Have definitely decided to come to India and the Far East. Will arrive Bombay, 14th November.**

From Leo Cherniavsky the following cable was also received:—

**Glad to state Maud Allan has decided to visit India. Agitation had so upset her, feared her health would break down; but she is much better.**

**Last week she had half decided not to come; but owing to encouraging cables from friends in India, she finally decided, to-day, in the affirmative.**

# CHINA'S INTEGRITY.

## PROPOSED ANGLO-GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

Herr Theodore Wolff, the well-known editor-in-chief of the "Berliner Tageblatt," forecasts an Anglo-German agreement in amplification of the Yangtse agreement to ensure the maintenance of the integrity, of China against the obvious designs of Japan and Russia, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News."

To began with, Herr Wolff combats authoritatively the usual Hamburg suggestion that the story of Germany's hundred instructors was launched as an English intrigue. Herr Wolff says: "Germany at the present moment is following in China exactly the same policy which is being pursued by Great Britain. Neither of the two countries has the slightest reason to regard the efforts of the other with mistrust. Germany and England are nowise bent upon the disruption of China but, on the contrary, upon the maintenance of the Chinese Republic, and it is hardly necessary to state that any further forward movement of Russia or Japan can only have consequences much undesired by Germany and still more by England.

"In Germany people still cherish the habit of regarding 'perfide Albion' as the evil-doer in every unpleasant affair, but 'perfide Albion' is also 'wise Albion' which does nothing without rhyme and reason."

Herr Wolff explains that the chief German argument against Anglo-German co-operation for such a specific purpose is that England always profits thereby more than Germany. It is doubtless true that Germany's export to China is less than one per cent. of the total German export trade, so that Germany is not a very serious rival in China. But it is surely absurd to argue that, therefore, the break up of China is not a matter that concerns Germany, and that an Anglo-German combine would profit only England."

After reviewing the Hayashi revelations, Herr Wolff continues: "We may surely take it for granted that every Englishman duly weighing the facts must recognise the correctness of Mr. Chamberlain's thesis (that something more than the Yangtse agreement was, and is, necessary), and that at the bottom of his heart he cannot hold Anglo-German co-operation (Deutschenglisches Zusammengehen), for the settlement of this problem as the most futile of all combinations, so that one may without more ado combat the theory that an English brain invented the fairy tale of the German Ali Baba and his hundred instructors."

### ALOOFNESS NOT A SOUND POLICY.

Finally Herr Wolff points out that, though Germany can doubtless keep her hands out of the business altogether, that does not strike unprejudiced observers as a particularly brilliant policy. Whilst the present European combinations in the main are duly subservient to respective national interests this does not happen to be the case in China, so that "even the most violent Nationalists in Germany and England must surely admit that an agreement about the future of China is desirable."

I cannot say to what extent Herr Wolff's argument coincides with the Wilhelmstrasse views. His signature vouches for the accuracy of his facts, and the fact that during the Balkan War Germany and England as well as the rest of Europe were certainly saved much difficulty by their unanimity of action would seem to justify Herr Wolff's suggestion that a similar agreement might really be reached without difficulty regarding China and prove equally beneficial.

## DISHONEST WOMAN SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday; Sub-Inspector Karmik charged Saibai, a Hindu woman servant before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a pair of gold links worth Rs. 20, the property of Mr. K. Aitken, telegraph master. The links were missed on Thursday, and subsequently traced to a Hindu to whom they had been given by the accused. The accused who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A frontier correspondent states that recent riots at Kandahata were not shared in by the town people. The disturbance lasted for a very short time, the villagers dispersing to their homes after killing the Kazi and the Mufti.

# CURRENCY COMMISSION.

## (VIII)

## THE PROPOSAL FOR A STATE BANK.

## VIEWS OF INDIA OFFICE WITNESSES.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

No doubt, after the Cash Balances, the topic of the most absorbing interest to the banking and mercantile community of India is the proposed establishment of a State Bank. Of course, there are the other problems of the Gold Standard Reserve and Council Bills. These will be dealt with a little later, but it will be most instructive for the reader to know what views the principal witness of the India Office holds on the subject of the Central Bank. The different witnesses already examined by the Commission have, of course, limned their own respective proposals. These can be best considered by the light of what Mr. Lionel Abrahams had to urge. Moreover, there will be yet ample time to offer our own criticism when all the other witness called, but not yet exmined, have had their say. But just for the moment it might be as well for the reader to learn at this stage the advantags and disadvantages of the State Bank, as submitted by Mr. Abrahams in his Paper submitted to the Commission and which forms Appendix XIV (Vol. II of Appendices page 35). Of course the cross-examination on this subject along with that on Cash Balances and other matters will be referred to when we review the whole of Mr. Abrahams examination very shortly. We need not say that the establishment of a Central Bank was proposed by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild in a paper submitted to Mr. Hambro during the proceedings of the Fowler Committee of 1809-99. Mr. Abrahams has formed his personal opinion on the advantages and disadvantages of such a bank from his full acquaitnance with the numerous communications of the Government of India and other public bodies and institutions on the subject which are on the records of his office, supported by his own knowledge.

### ADVANTAGES OF STATE BANK

We will reproduce in his own words the advantages of a State Bank "The chief advantages of a State Bank would be that the whole, or a part, of the money that is kept under existing conditions in the Reserve Treasuries, and possibly a part of what is now kept in district treasuries would be deposited with the bank and thus placed at the disposal of trade, with the prospect of a beneficial effect primarily on discount rates and ultimately on the general country and trade. The measure of this advantage depends mainly on the amount of money that would be transferred from Government treasuries to the bank." It should be remembered, as Sir James Westland had clearly pointed out, that the State Cash Balances are at their ebb during the four months of August, September, October and November, when the outgoings are considerable while the revenue flows in slowly and is not fully up to requirements for immediate disbursements ordinarily apart from what may be required at times when scarcity, if not famine, may be established by the end of September. Mr. Abrahams gives a "rough estimate" of the amount which would serve the bank. Says he: "if a State Bank had been in existence ir 1910-11 and 12, and had held balances besides the sums actually in the Presidency Banks, the amount of the Reserve Treasuries less £1,000,000 which would have been possibly retained by the Government as an emergency reserve, the additional money at the disposal of trade would have been as follows at the end of each quarter:—

In million pounds.

| | Actually held in Reserve Treasuries | Deduct Reserves for emergency. | Additioual amount at disposal of Trade. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th June 1910 | 5.601 | 1.00 | 4.601 |
| 30 Sept. 1910 | 4.789 | 1.00 | 3.789 |
| 31 Dec. 1910 | 1.877 | 1.00 | 0.877 |
| 31 March 1911 | 4.437 | 1.00 | 3.437 |
| 30 June 1911 | 5.454 | 1.00 | 4.454 |
| 30 Sept. 1911 | 3.491 | 1.00 | 2.491 |
| 31 Dec. 1911 | 2.143 | 1.00 | 1.143 |
| 31 March 1912 | 3.506 | 1.00 | 2.506 |

There can be little doubt that the additional amount that would have been held in the bank in the first quarter of the calender year, which is the period of greatest stringency in India, would have kept the discount rate below the maximum that was actually reached."

"If the practice of lending at certain times the Paper Currency Reserve is to be introduced, the best agency for carrying it would probably be a State Bank in charge of the Reserve and at the same time in touch with the commercial community."

"The existing system under which Council Bills and Telegraph Transfers are sold by the Secretary of State involves the transaction by him and his staff of work outside the ordinary sphere of a Government office. There would, therefore, perhaps, be some advantage in the cessation of the Secretary of State's sales of Council Bills, and the substitution of the sale of the India Office of a State Bank, of drafts on the Indian offices."

Seccondly:—There would be an advantage in the reduction of the Cash Balance held by the India Office and consequently a reduction of a nature "not ordinarily falling on a Government."

Thirdly:—It might be advantageous for Government to borrow temporarily from a State Bank instead of issuing a loan.

Fourthly:—The Government would derive a pecuniary advantage from its share in the profits of the State Bank, representing in effect interest received from on the part of the balance taken from Reserve Treasuries and other places where it now lies idle. Mr. Abraham thinks not much of these petty advantages which would hardly contribute to any material economy. The efficiency attained at present under Government managemnt would hardly, if at all, be supressed by bank management.

### THE DISADVANTAGES.

*Per contra*, the Permanent Under Secretary enumerates the disadvantages.

First:—If the three Presidency Banks are to be amalgamated with a head office in Calcutta, it would signify a material change in the present position of the banks. "They are now independent" says Mr. Abraham, "and have an undivided responsibility, and in this position have probably acquired valuable and minute knowledge of trade conditions in their respective areas. The diminution of their responsibiility and independence might have a lowering effect on their knowledge and efficiency, and they might be occasionally overruled from headquarters on matters on which it would be better that their judgement, based on local knowledge, should be followed." That is a contingency certain to occur. The other banks would certainly resent any rebuff from the headquarters unless there is on the board a representative of Bombay and Madras. Practically they will have to establish as is contemplated in the Glass Bill of the United States a "Federal Reserve Board."

Secondly:—Some question easy of settlement by themselves, might arise as to the relations between London and the head office in Calcutta touching remittances and other matters which might be resented as an abuse of power by the head office and create friction detrimental to public interests.

Thirdly:—There will be a certain dead loss to Government by reason of the transfer of the business of the paper currency.

But all the advantages and disadvantages sink into insignificance, according to Mr. Abraham, when the most important question arising from the institution of a State Bank is considered. "It is the effect of the Bank on the amount of gold imported in or exported to from India", n the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee or on the stablity and development of the existing currency system. But in conclusion we may allow Mr. Abraham to speak in his own words on this question. "The probability of a State Bank being established depends mainly on the views taken by the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the Presidency Banks. The first two authorities were well disposed in 1901 to the suggestion for establishing a Central Bank, and may, therefore, be inclined to consider favourably the scheme sketched in the present Memorandum which is in effect a development in a more definite form of these suggestions. The position of the Presidency Banks in considering a scheme for a State Bank must necessarily be one of some difficulty. Whatever advantage to the public and the Bank may be anticipated from the establishment of a State Bank must be accompanied by some possibility of disadvantage to at least the two banks not situated at the place which would be the headquarters of a State Bank. The recognition of this,—described by the Government of India in 1901—with perhaps a tinge of unnecessary harshness as 'provincial and personal jealousies' appears to have been one of the chief causes of the failure of the scheme discussed from 1899 to 1901. If the Royal Commission reports that a scheme deserves active consideration, the directors and shareholders of the Presidency Banks will be bound to give due weight to the danger of disadvantageous effects on their own status and efficiency, but it is at least possible that they may regard this danger as too remote to constitute a serious obstacle to a scheme that appears to hold out some prospects of advantages to the Indian commercial public as a whole."

### "STEERING CLEAR OF PRESIDENCY BANKS."

This is excellently put after the manner of the judge who presides at a criminal session and sums up his charge to the jury. But after all much will now depend on the bulk of the evidence which will be given this coming session on behalf of the commercial public. No doubt the Commissioners are quite alive to the advantages as well as the disadvantages of instituting a State Bank which has for its basis the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks with a head office at Calcutta. But if we can at this stage venture to offer an opinion, we should say that the State should steer clear altogether of the present Presidency Banks. These ought to be allowed to work out their own better evolution in the future. There are many difficulties and not a little danger to public interests in trying to bring round to three Presidency Banks, with their own individual environments, traditions, knowledge and experience. It would be the highest financial statemanship to steer clear of them. The public would be greatly rejoiced to see a Central Bank like that of England or France or German, established absolutely free from all vested interests, unshackled by any complicated arrangements arrived at for purposes of reconciliation of existing interests of a most conflicting nature, and uninfluenced by any body of commercial agitators who may seek to promote their own peculiar interests. Let there be an independent bank with such a reasonable capital, say 5 or 7 crores, as may be needed, which shall discharge all the duties of currency, including Council Bills, and manage the business of the State entrusted to it on a remuneration, and let it be left entirely free to conduct its business in consonance with the most modern requirements of legitimate banking. The Indian public would be only too glad to subscribe to such a State Bank with the greatest alacrity, feeling confidence in its permanence and stability. Capital to the extent of even 10 crores will be easily forthcoming. After all, what is wanted is (1) emancipation of the Government of India and the Secretary of State from transacting banking business of the nature they are transacting, a business which no civilised government in the world transacts, and, secondly, additional facilities to the trades and industries of the country at large of money in meeting the annually expanding volume of both foreign and inland trade. The Indian public looks with the utmost disfavour on any bank which may be started to offer facilities to a particular class or particular interests. The institution of such a bank would be fatal and worse than useless, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State should be warned against contemplating the institution of such a bank.

**The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 29th and Oct. 2nd**

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

The Suba Saheb of Kadi division, Baroda, has issued an official resolution forbidding animal sacrifices in 1,200 villages under his control during the coming Navratri and Dassara holidays

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT.

## A MUTILATED TEN-RUPEE NOTE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Manekshah Naoroji, a typist, his father Naoroji Adarji and his sister Shirinbai. The first with attempting to cheat the Paper Currency Office and the other two with abetment of the same.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, with Mr. Bamansha Daruvala, appeared for the accused.

The allegation is that a man named Kavasji Dorabji Karanjia presented the torn portion of a ten rupee G. C. note to the Currency officece saying that it was torn by his fifth child and that the other portion was missing. He was put several questions and was subsequently paid. On the 23rd July last, the first accused presented the other half portion of the note and demanded payment for the same. He said that the note was accidently torn by him in destroying some papers and he could obtain only that portion. He filled in the necessary form and sent statements signed by the second and third accusd to prove his claim.

The first accused said that the piece of note was given to him by his sister Kharsedbai, asking him if he could do anything with it and he therefore put in a claim. The other two accused said that they only knew that it was with Khursedbai and she gave it to the first accused.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

## BOMBAY WELLS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space to invite the attention of the Bandra Municipality to the condition of its water supply? The water has an obnoxious smell and suspended in it is injurious foreign matter. But for the numerous wells in Bandra I fear there would have been a regular famine of drinking water there.

Property owners are being compelled to fill up these wells by the Bombay Municipality on the ground that malaria is caused by the existence of so many wells.

The chief cause of danger to public health, I think, is not the existence of wells, but the contamination of the well water by badly constructed and leaking municipal drains, the existence of too low or leaking foul gas vent shafts and by such nuisances as partially filling up the Dhobi Talao with filter and leaving it partially unfilled for such a long time. The discharge of sewer gases on the Back Bay during most hours of the day is another such danger to public health. This matter can be easily remedied by the construction of a sewer vent at a comparatively small cost and I wonder why it is not yet done in spite of innumerable public complaints.

The remedy is not the filling up of wells, but the repairing of the defective municipal drains the deepening of existing wells to strike the lower strata and their careful internal building and plastering.

What guarantee is there that the same misfortune will not overtake the inhabitants of Bombay some day that has overtaken those at Bandra just now? Apart from this question there are so many people here who always drink well water either from religious scruples or because they find it better than pipe water to taste and general purity.—Yours, etc.,

Oct. 4. P. B. P.

# VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

## (I)

## COMPANY PARADES.

## HOW TO ENSURE GOOD ATTENDANCE.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

It is at this time of the year, when with us the volunteer drill season is commencing, and with the Territorial force activities rapidly drawing to a close, that a comparison between the two forces may apply be made now with any of the rancour of criticism, but with the object of providing those who are about to commence their training with illustrations of the methods employed by the Home force to surmount the difficulties that are strewn in the path of every amateur soldier.

It is reasonable to suppose that no one will deny the superiority of the English Territorial to the Anglo-Indian volunteer. In the very nature of things this must be so, for the man at Home has greater leisure to devote to his training, and the conditions under which he undertakes to serve are more exacting. Yet to attain the required standard of efficiency, whatever it may be under the different conditions of the two countries, the difficulties to be overcome are in many instances precisely the same. In England, however, means are employed in many units, and those the best, that might perhaps with advantage be studied out here by those responsible for the training of volunteers, from the N. C. O., upwards, and in particular by the company officer and the section commander.

### THE FIRST DIFFICULTY.

The first difficulty that presents itself to the enthusiastic officer who is anxious to put in some good company training before his batalion goes into camp, is the question of how he is to ensure company parades being attended in sufficient strength to make them instructive. Before going any further it might be as well to consider what is the minimum strength with which men can benefit from instruction on parade or in the field. Many experienced volunteer officers will agree that with a really full section a great deal can be done, not only as regards training the men, but also in the training of the N. C. O. It is, therefore, with a view to ensuring every parade being attended by sufficient men to form a complete section that we assume the company commander to make his ar- the drill season.

His first step is to consult the section commanders and allot to each section the maximum number of men who, it is ascertained, can reasonably expect to attend on the same day. Thus one section is chiefly composed of "Monday men," another of "Tuesday men," and so on. The section commander should be given a permanent section (and this is rarely done) and is usually to be held responsible for the attendance of his men on their day. The next step is to arrange the dates of company parade in such a way that every copmany parade falls on a day on which one of the sections is likely to turn out in full strength. Thus in one week the parade is on a Monday, and the "Monday section" may reasonably be expected to parade fairly strong. If men from other sections turn out so much the better. Next week the parade is on, say, a Thursday for the benefit of the section which finds it most convenient to parade on that day, and so on. The great thing to remember in carrying out this principle is that, as it is the N. C. O., who requires more training than anyone else in a volunteer unit, so he must have the "running" of the parade on which his section forms the backbone of the company. It may be that on the Monday parade a number of Tuesday or Wednesday, enthusiasts will attend, but if the training is going to be section training the "Monday" N. C. O.. should have the benefit of it, and if there are sufficient to do company work, he should still have the advantage of performing any special duties or of being trained with a full section under him while the other N. C. O.'s present have to be content with skeleton commands.

### SIMPLE AND EXPEDIENT.

This scheme, once started, runs in a very simple way, and is likely to prove by far the best expedient of getting men together than any other in case where a company is isolated and cannot combine with another company for company training. Its virtue lies in that it ensues the N. C. O., who will be called upon to command his section during the annual training gettting the benefit of commanding a full section mainly composed of his own men during the preliminary parades. The facilities afforded by the uniform conditions of men in a Railway corps are not here considered, as these are not the normal conditions under which men in this country

The system indicated above entails very little extra trouble for anyone. Assuming that parades are held once only in the week, each section is only expected to appear once a month and has very little excuse for not parading in strength on that particular occasion. On the other hand, enthusiasts may parade once every week if they wish to do so. The N. C. O., in charge of the section may be certain of really getting some work to do once in every four company parades, viz., on the occasion when his section parades in strength. The task of "whipping up" men falls in turn on each of the four section commanders who notify their own men for their own particular "day," while the rest are notified in company orders. The three company officers have four parades a month to divide between them, which means that at least one of them has to do two, but as the officer is presumed to be enthusiastic, this should not prove too great a hardship for him. The "professional" instructors might find their work more arduous than ever, but their atendance at every parade is not altogether desirable, if one assumes the officer to be efficient, as it shatters the confidence of some officers in their own drill while others find it simpler to delegate the task of drilling the parade to the instructor.

### TRUBLE THAT PAYS.

So much for the organisation that helps to make the parades more instructive by making the attendance greater. It entails a little trouble on the part of those who are responsible for the organisation of the company, but such trouble is invariably appreciated by the men of the company, and engenders a similar enthusiasm on their part which materially affects the success of the efforts made for their benefit. On some later occasion it may be possible to study the system adopted at Home of training the N. C. O., whose value in a company of volunteers cannot be overestimated. But the efforts to train him are usually fruitless where the men whom he is expected to lead do not respond to the call for a srong parade, and it is these, the actual rank and file, that one must first consider, and consider in a systematic way.

## PUGNACITY AND PATRIOTISM.

To confuse pugnacity with patriotism, mere physical courage with love of one's country, is a common and perhaps pardonable error, but it is none the less grievous and stupid. The sentiment glorified by the name of martial ardour, as experienced by the jingo in the music-hall and even by the soldier on the eve of battle, is at times scarcely distinguishable from that which inspires the game-cock on its dunghill or the terrier at the street corner. Probably there are few soldiers who would deny that on the battlefield it is victory rather than justice that is the stimulating motive, though there are, of course, often intermingling elements of a nobler order. Is there not almost always—nay, always,—a beter and more patriotic way, of wise negotiation, perhaps of reasonable concession, which would bring more honour and real glory to our country than any amout of pride, self-assertion, and bloodshed, and all the humiliation that attends either defeat or victory in war?—Charles Stewart, in "Chambers's Journal."

## PHYSICAL PERFECTION,

In its broad sense there is no difference whatever between "atheletic fitness" and any other physical fitness, which fitness is not many but one; and the only possible difference between the physical ideal of a good school of Physical Culture and that of a man who wishes to win a hurdle race is that the latter has to study *in addition* the special muscular and nervous co-ordinations involved in running at full speed between, and clearing in his stride like a live machine, ten sets of hurdles three feet six inches high, set ten yards apart. As a state, physical perfection for the hurdler is precisely the same as physical perfection for the Brigade Major, the Gunnery Lieutenant, the Flying-man, the Professor of Moral Science or the junior partner of a firm of solicitors in Bedford Row; though these men require different additions (or not) of specialised physical skill.—C. B. Fry, in "Fry's Magazine."

## "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS"

"The Arabian Nights" is probably the best novel in the world, if we are asking for stories. It is probably the worst novel in the world, if we are asking for people. The whole of those thousand and one nights might almost have been read by Scheherzade from the complex yet featureless scrap of carpet on which she sat to tell them. The faces of the heartless princesses and the veiled, incalculable kings, are like the half-human faces the eye can find in a wall-paper. The whole masterpiece is like a masterpiece of oriental embroidery; glorious with all God's colours, intricate with all man's crafts, as melodious as music, as strategic as chess; and as inhuman as the howling deserts out of which its spirit came.—G. K. Chesterton, in the "British Review."

## CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

The "Protea," that wonderful film, is running its second week also at the Coronation Cinematograph, which also is having full houses at each of the three shows nightly. "Zigomar" proved that detective stories had a good chance with the amusement loving public of Bombay, a conclusion which is being confirmed by the successful run the "Protea" is having for the last two weeks. It is announced that this is the last week of "Protea" at the Coronation Cinematograph and the public are asked not to miss this fine opportunity of seeing this remarkable film drama.

# CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

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## THE REVIVAL OF TERRORISM.

## THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Whew! What a relief to be done with September! You must live in Calcutta to appreciate it. I am given to understand that the worst month in Bombay is October. In that event I shall be able to congratulate you a month hence upon attaining the glad enfranchisement which is ours in Calcutta, to-day. On the whole it hasn't been a bad month for September. It might have been worse, as the Scottish caddie used to remark. As a matter of fact its most outstanding feature has been the rain which, apparently unexhausted by the strenuous efforts it has been making ever since about the middle of May, has continued gaily throughout the greater part of the month. I never remember such long continued rain as we have now experienced for nearly 5 months. During almost the whole of that period there has scarcely been a day when we have not had some rain. The result is that we are now at the present moment 20 inches on excess of the total average rainfall for the year. The rain has pursued as determinedly right up to the end of September, but I trust we have now seen the last of it. We had a portentous visitation the other night of the green flies which are understood to herald the cold weather; and yesterday morning, I noticed a number of sand martins—a still more significant harbinger of the winter months.

### THE ASSASSINATIONS.

The chief topic just now is, of course, the assassinations, which have followed in quick succession, of a constable of the C. I. D., in Calcutta, and an inspector of police, at Mymensingh. The former was a most audacious crime, having been committed in the most public part of northern Calcutta, at an hour when there were large crowds of people round about; and yet the assassin or assassins have vanished as completely as if they had chosen the most secluded jungle for their theatre of operations. It must be confessed that the people in the vicinity of the outrage did not show up very well. A little more courage and presence of mind would almost certainly have led to such a hue and cry as would have resulted in the apprehension of someone concerned in the crime; but the bystanders were apparently paralysed either with astonishment or terror, and the upshot is that the assassins appear likely to escape altogether. Two youths have been arrested, but there is no evidence against them, and the best proof of that fact is the reward of Rs. 10,000 to anyone who can give positive information, and to the despairing appeal of the Commissioner of Police to all and sundry to help him in this matter.

It is all very well to talk about the inefficiency of the police, but if the police were what Kipling calls "blooming hangels" they could not cope single-handed with crime of this sort unless the public is prepared to give them a little more assistance. In London it would be almost impossible for the perpetrators of an assassination committed in a crowd under a bright light, to get away as the College Square murderers have done. Every man jack who was present would have turned on him, regardless of the consequences. But in Delhi and Calcutta, things are very different, and while I do not excuse the police for aienatingl the people as they have done it must be obvious that in this particular matters they cannot be expected to perform impossibilities. It seems to me that the one hope of the authorities must be that the anarchists will become reckless as the result of the impunity theyhave so long enjoyed and will some day "bite off more than they can chew."

The Mymenshingh outrage, following as it does so closely upon the Calcutta murder, indicates a connection which it is impossible to ignore between the two crimes. It also indicates the unspeakable folly of those in authority who made themselves responsible for the release of the desperadoes who were brought to trial two years ago in connection with the Khulna Gang Case. Here again less than justice was done to the police. If you employ the police at tremendous expense to run down brigands and murders, and then when they have run them to earth, let them off with a caution what on earth can you expect?

### RABINDRANATH REDDITUS.

Rabindranath Tagore is back among us looking very ruddy and bronzed after his English trip. He is full of acknowledgments of his magnificent reception, and claims, according to an interview appearing in the "Statesman," that his visit to England has done good. Apparently it had the effect of showing the English people that all Bengalis do not carry bombs and pistols with them as part of their regular outfit. So far as Rabindranath himself is concerned he frankly admits that this visit has cleared away some of the cobwebs from his own understanding. He feels that he can think more kindly of the Anglo-Indian official now that he has rubbed shoulders with English people in their own understanding. He feels that he is quite fed up with the attentions he has had. It is not what he is accustomed to, he says, and he wants to get away from the madding crowd and possess his soul once more in peace. He arrived here on Monday morning, and the same evening rushed off to his beloved Bolpur, where is the school to which he has devoted so much of his time and energy.

### ASHUTOSH DITTO.

Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee isn't a bit downhearted at the criticisms which have been levelled at his conduct of university affairs. On the contrary he has just paid a flying visit to Simla, where he is popularly credited with having screwed another grant for the University out of an unwilling Government, and has returned once more to Calcutta, if not in triumph, at all events quite contented and jolly. Then on Saturday of course presided over the Senate meeting, generally ruling out a few resolutions in which an attempt was made to get past him, and reading a long statement indicating how perfectly the University was vindicating its existence. This was unquestionably a counterblast to the letters that have been appearing in the "Statesman", pitching into his stewardship of the University. There are no flies on Asutosh. If ever he does go down, he will die game.

### PERSONAL.

Your new Officiating Postmaster-General, Mr. Sama, left Calcutta on Monday night for Bombay, having just come up from Burma. Mr. Sama is an exceptionally capable and debonair Civilian, who does not know the meaning of the word "side" and has a habit of enquiring immediately, and personally into complaints which made him immensely popular in Bengal, where he was P. M. G., until some two years ago. He has been rather thrown away in Burma during the interim, and Bombay should give him a much better field for the exercise of his abilities. Father Neut, S. J., an old and respected resident of Calcutta, celebrated his religious jubilee on Sunday, and the Catholics of the city have feted him generously in honour of it. The Calcutta Jesuit seems to be a very hardy plant, for he frequently attends a patriarchal age—witness Father Lafont, Father Francotte and many others. At the reception held the other evening Father Neut thought it necessary to defend the Jesuit fathers from the charges of living luxuriously, but he might have spared himself the trouble. People who live so to say, on the fat of the land do not put up the long life records that the fathers do. Their one weak point seems to be a good cigar!

While I am on the personal note I must touch on the untimely death of Mr. John Manson, the genial and popular ex-agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Mr. Manson was a man in the prime of life who might have been expected to have a great many years of usefulness before him. We have been unfortunate with our railway Kings of late. The tragic accident to Sir William Dring a few months ago removed a man who during a quarter of century had identified himself with the city in its various aspects as very few man have done.

### BENGAL CHAMBER.

I see the Bengal Chamber has done very much what I suggested it would do, and has re-elected the Hon. Mr. Monteath to the Presidency which he had technically vacated through an absence of more than three months from Calcutta.

# ALLEGED FALSE CHARGES.

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## MULTAN TRIAL OF POLICE OFFICERS.

## VILLAGERS' TALE OF COERCION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 3.

Instructions having been received from Government to the effect that a departmental enquiry under police rules was quite proper, a special commission consisting of Mr. Leslie-Jones and Mr. Farquhar assembled to-day in the Commissioner's Court, to inquire into the charges of misconduct against two police officers, Chandbri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent, and Mahomed Sarwar, Sub-Inspector, which are as follows:—

Against Mahomed Sarar, Sub-Inspector, the charges were: (1) That on the 17th March 1913 he reported falsely, by first information report No. 9, dated the 17th March, of police station Kahror, Multan District, that a burglary had occurred in the house of one Shihni of the village Dirajwahan, knowing that such a report was false; (2) that on the 17th of March he reported falsely, by first information report No. 10 of the 17th March, of police station Kahror, Multan District, that an assault under Sections 147 and 333, Indian Penal Code, had been made on the police in the execution of their duty, in the course of their investigation of the burglary mentioned above, knowing that such a report was false; (3) that on the 17th March, he wrongfully arrested and detained in custody Mr. Ahmed Ghulam Qadir and eleven other persons under Section 147 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code, and that he subsequently sent them up for trial, knowing them to be innocent.

The charges against Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent were the abetment of the foregoing offences and in addition that on the 17th March he neglected his duty in not staying to supervise the investigation of a serious case of riot reported to him in which his subordinates were concerned as one of the parties but going off instead on a shooting expedition.

Both the accused pleaded "not guilty" to all the charges.

### UNWILLING BEATERS.

Rallia Ram, Special Prosecutor, then delivered his opening address. He began by pointing out that the Deputy Superintendent had commenced his tour on 15th of March from Kahror and had gone to Zirakwhan the next day. Zirakwahan was a small village without a police station. It was admitted that there was no intention to test the history sheets of bad characters and there was no official work to be done there. A boar hunt was arranged on that day, and, accompanied by constables and with rural notables and zemindars in attendance he went on shikar. They had to arrange for beaters, who numbered about a hundred. The party put up at night at Ata Mohomed Lamberdar's place. The latter was entrusted with the collection of beaters from Zirakwahan and on the way, and met men who were sent earlier to close one side of the forest.

The party started at 8 a.m. on the 17th of March for Kutahpur. More beaters were required. Ata Mohamed took some policemen in uniform to impress the *paolis* (weavers), towards whom he bore a heavy grudge, and compel them to act as beaters. There was an interchange of abuse and *lathies* were used. The Sub-Inspector, when informed of this, came to the place with his men and mercilessly hammered the *paolis* for their audacity. The Deputy Superintendent later on went to the spot but held no formal enquiry, and after talking to the Sub-Inspector for nearly ten minutes went out shooting. The *paolis* were then taken into custody on a charge of hurt and assault to the police officers in the execution of their duty.

To justify the arrest and high-handedness the police were meditating upon some plan when Ata Mohamed came to their rescue and with his help a false case of burglary was got up by Shahna, his servant. He was asked to report a burglary in his house and the theft of small trinkets belonging to his wife who was away that night. The Sub-Inspector, instead of seeing the place of occurrence, was said to have sent Chetandas, Zaildar and constables to search the *paolis'* houses.

Thus a plausible cause of the riot was manufactured but curiously enough no report was submitted to the Superintendent of Police or Deputy Commissioner, as required by rules. The accused were afraid to do so lest some responsible officer should come for enquiry and the whole fabrication be revealed. There was no investigation in the burglary case as it was false and no further investigation into the riot was made and nothing was done to the weavers who were rotting in custody. Fortunately for them one of them had sent a petition to the Inspector-General on the day after the arrest, when there was no time to consult anybody.

After referring to the counter cases against the police and the applications for transfer, the Special Prosecutor said that the singularly striking feature of the case was that all the witnesses, including the Sub-Inspector, except Chetandas, denied everything about the hunt before the Additional Magistrate and the District Magistrate. They all said there had been neither guns nor nets. The Disrict Magistrate asked the Deputy Superintendent to give evidence. Probably influenced by the fact that the Deputy Commissioner was a wideawake officer, the Deputy Superintendent admitted having gone out hunting. One might, therefore, call all the police witnesses except Chetandas perjurers. The Prosecutor then referred to the adverse influences at work and said that all the forces of a powerful department were against the weavers and he dwelt on the difficulty of proving by direct evidence the allegations of the weavers. He then commented on the attitude of the police throughout the case and the issues involved, namely purity of service and the administration of justice. The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with.

### PAOLIS' DISPUTE WITH POLICE.

The first witness examined was Chetandas Zaildar. He admitted all about the shikar of the Deputy Superintendent and said he had informed the Sub-Inspector about the assault by the *paolis* upon the police. He did not remember who had sustained injury. The Deputy Superintendent came to the spot but made no enquiries. After his departure Ata Mohamed expressed his gratitude to the Sub-Inspector for teaching the *paolis* a good lesson. There was some dispute between the *paolis*, some of whom were called as witnesses, and Ata Mohamed, regarding the ownership of certain lands. One *paolis* brought a suit against Ata Mohamed. He had been with the Deputy Superintendent on a previous shikar party. There were 100 to 150 men in the shikar party. He did not see Shahna, in whose house the alleged burglary took place at the time of the fight. Ata Mohamed never brought security proceedings against him.

Alla Bakhsh Paoli was next examined. He said that he had been kicked and beaten at the instigation of Ata Mohamed, along with other *paolis*, for their refusal to act as beaters. No *paoli* beat the police. The Deputy Superintendent hit one *paoli* with a gun. There was no Hindu present at that time. He told the Naib Tahsildar why he was beaten and also the medical officer who came to the jail, but not the Civil Surgeon.

The third witness was Mohamed Bakhsis Paoli, who corroborated the previous witness about the shikar party and the forcible impressment which led to the fight. Shahna was present at the time of the fight. Each of the nine or ten *paolis* were simultaneously beaten by two or three constables. He told the Naib Tahsildar about the assault. The latter said he was powerless.

Witness said that the headdresses of *paoli* women were taken off forcibly by the police and Atta Mohamed. He came to know about the concoction of a false case on coming to Multan. He never begged pardon from the Deputy Superintendent.

Ghulam Qadir Paoli, the next witness, corroborated the third witness fully on all points.

This closed to-day's proceedings

### HEARING ADJOURNED.

MULTAN, Oct. 4.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Leslie Jones, one of the commissioners, the commission of enquiry will not sit to-day. The next sitting will be on Monday.

## ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

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### TOTAL DENIAL.

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

At the resumed sitting of the Commission to enquire into the charges against Barkat Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the accused filed a written statement on four charges brought against him denying them all. Mr. Bevan Petman for the prosecution then addressed the Commissioners. He said there was no reason why false charges should have been made against the accused. Those who alleged that they gave bribes to Barkat Ali, had all been acquitted by him and it was not alleged by the defence that personal motive or enmity existed. The motive alleged for bringing a false case was enmity of the Deputy Commissioner who extorted statements from witnesses through Lala Sriram. Nothing however was alleged in the written statement filed by the accused and the statement of the Deputy Commissioner was not contradicted. No enmity had been alleged against Sriram. The second charge arose out of Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the case against Rama Singh after cross-examination it, was found that there was no evidence against the man. There was nothing to justify the order of a local enquiry and he should have been discharged at an early stage. On the third charge Mr. Petman stated here also those who were alleged to have given bribes were acquitted and had no grievance against Barkat Ali. Here also no enmity of a personal motive for a false case was alleged by the defence. On the fourth charge which was a bribe received from Subedar Partab Singh, Mr. Petman said that the order to remove his uniform was not sufficient to induce him to make a false charge as he was subsequently acquitted and given compensation. He was a respectable man and had much to lose. He refused to make a statement to Sriram and his state-Commissioner who had to write to his Commanding Officer.

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The services of Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I. C. S., on return from leave are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

*Photo by Central News.* *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

**The King of Greece photographed on the boat whilst crossing from Ostend to Dover, with five of his children. Right to left :— Prince Paul, King of Greece, Princess Irene, Duke of Sparta, Princess Helene and Prince Alexander.**

# BOMBAY FACTORIES.

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## RESOLUTION ON ANNUAL REPORT.

## REORGANISATION OF INSPECTING STAFF.

The following is the Resolution of the Bombay Government reviewing the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for last year:—

The year under review was rendered notable from the point of view of the administration of the Factory Department by the introduction, in the month of July, of the new Factories Act. This change was attended by the re-organization and strengthening of the inspecting staff, and the engagement of a whole-time certifying surgeon for the factories in Bombay. The report for the year has been written by the new whole-time Chief Inspector of Factories instead of, as previously, by the Collector of Bombay acting *ex-officio* in that capacity, and has been briefly reviewed by the latter officer.

2. The total number of factories regulated by the Act during the year under report was 687, being 84 in excess of the number for the year immediately preceding. This considerable increase is wholly due to the fact that a number of seasonal factories which were exempted from the operation of the old Act are now subject to inspection under the new Act. The same explanation applies to the increase of 22,501* in the total number of operatives employed in factories during the year.

*Total for 1912 ............ 259,845
Do. 1911 ............ 237,344

22,501

3. The Collector has explained the circumstances in which a considerable proportion of factories remained uninspected during the year under review. Government trust that with the appointment at the close of the year of a fourth inspector there will be a marked improvement in the record of inspection work for the year now current.

4. General compliance with the sanitary requirements of the Act is evidenced by the fact that no prosecutions under this head were instituted during the year. As observed last year, the arrangements for ventilation are still defective, and no general and radical improvement in this direction can be hoped for pending the arrival from England of the expert adviser who is to be consulted and the submission of the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question. It is satisfactory to note, however, that efforts are being made with some success by individual mill-owners to improve the ventilation of their factories.

5. It may be regarded as fortunate that the introduction of the new Act, with its increased restrictions in the matter of the hours of work, synchronized with a period of unusual prosperity in the cotton industry, so that the mill-owners were for the most part found ready to acquiesce in the adjustment of wages to suit the altered conditions of labour, the danger of serious industrial disorders being thus averted. As a result of this adjustment, the shorter hours of work now in force have been attended by no corresponding reduction in the wages of the employes.

6. No cases of the illegal employment of women were detected, but the manager of a cotton spinning mill at Ahmedabad was convicted for employing a child under the legal age-limit. It seems that considerable difficulty was experienced in introducing the new registers, especially those relating to children, and legal proceedings had to be taken to enforce their maintenance. The difficulties referred to by the Collector in regard to the identification of certified children are being considered, and the question of the education of children employed in factories has been referred to a specially appointd committee whose report is awaitd with interest.

7. The fencing of machinery was generally well maintained, and the orders of factory inspectors, who gave close attention to this matter, were for the most part readily attended to by factory owners. There were, however, three prosecutions for neglect in this matter. The total number of fatal accidents reported during the year was 30 against a decennial average of 23.8 and of serious injuries 85 against a decennial average of 126. The proportion of persons killed or injured to the total number of operatives is .61 per cent. against .63 per cent. in the preceding year. This percentage is the lowest on record during the past decade the reduction being ascribed partly to the increase, already commented upon, in the number of persons employed, and partly to the extra precautions taken by the inspectors to ensure the proper maintenance of guards to machinery.

GOOD SPIRITS

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

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# ARMAMENTS AND COMMERCE.

◆

## CRIPPLING THE WORLD'S PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY.

## APPEAL AT COMMERCE CONGRESS.

Among the interesting questions touched upon by Sir Algernon Firth, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, at the opening of the annual congress at Antwerp on September, 16, was the pressing need for the reduction of armaments, the development of the immense territorries owned by Britain, so as to reduce the cost of living, and deprecation of the advance in railway rates, says Reuter's Antwerp correspondent.

Resolutions favouring a Channel tunnel and increased control over railways by the Board of Trade were adopted, but resolutions urging consideration of the question of railway and canal rates were withdrawn.

After Sir Cecil Hertslet, the Consul-General, had introduced the Congress Committee to the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Mayor had addressed a few words of welocme, Sir Algernon Firth delivered his address. He welcomed the passing of the Bankruptcy Bill, and said the reform of the bankruptcy law had been urged by that association for many years. The Bill remedied many grievances and conduced to a sounder system of trading.

### INCREASED RAILWAY RATES UNWISE.

The proposed increases in railway rates were meeting with general condemnation and opposition on the part of traders. He considered the action of the railway companies was most unwise in inducing the Government to agree to advance in rates as a condition precedent to increases of pay to their staffs at a time when they were making increase in their charges in other directions, and curtailing the advantages to the public through working agreements and diminution of facilities. It had quite rightly been warmly resented. It was to be hoped the railway companies would not push the matter too far, and would realise that it was to their advantage to facilitate business and not handicap it in competition with other countries. The time was now ripe for urging the canal question on the attention of the Government.

On the matter of the telephone service they had no progress to report. The service still remained in an unsatisfactory condition, and the Post-master-General's promised statement of policy was considerably overdue.

### THE PANAMA EXHIBITION.

He noticed with regret that the Government had decided not to participate officially in the San Francisco Exhibition in 1915. He thought that whatever might be the guiding principle in the action of the Government an exception might have been made in this case. He hoped the decision might be reconsidered, and that Government assistance might yet be secured. If not, he trusted that many English firms and many British interests would make special sacrifices to secure an adequate representation of their country at the exhibition.

A new Commercial Committee of Members of the House of Commons had been formed for the purpose of assisting commerce on non-party lines. He welcomed the Committee, but the difficulties facing it were apparent. Members of opposing parties might work together for a reform, but directly any member of the Government opposed it they had to walk into opposite lobbies at the behest of the Party Whips. There was only one reform that would cure this, and that was to do away with the absurd system of a Government going out on any so-called snap division on an absolutely unimportant question.

Then there was the ridiculous system of dropping a Bill that was not passed one session and starting on it *de novo* when it was brought up again. It was too absurd for words. If a new Parliament Bill was introduced reforming the procedure of the House of Commons on such matters it would have the warm support of all Chambers of Commerce.

One important question which ought to occupy more of the attention and secure the advocacy of commercial men was a firm and continuous policy aimed at an increased production of food and raw materials for our commerce within the Empire. The cost of food supplies had gone up and was likely to increase further. Our sources of supply were becoming limited. Surely it should be the aim of statesmen to face this problem and stimulate—by whatever present sacrifices might be necessary—the increased production of foodstuffs, in these islands primarily, but also in all quarters of the globe where we had influence or power to do so. The same applied to raw materials for our commerce.

### BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS.

Referring to the increasing cost to Europe of armaments, Sir Algernon said the expenditure of the European Powers in 1912 on armaments naval and military, was £366,000,000. The cost had increased 50 per cent. between 1902, and 1912. The value of the mercantile marine of Great Britain was estimated £285,000,000, and that of the whole world. at £600,000,000.

Thus at the present rate of increase Europe in ten years would be spending on armaments annually a sum sufficient to replace the mercantile marine of the whole world to-day. This cost fell almost entirely upon the productive capacity of the countries concerned. It increased the cost of living and thus of production. What a handicap it constituted upon our industries every thinking man must realise.

They had no legislative functions, but they drew attention to the danger, and with no uncertain voice called upon statesmen to get together and devise a better scheme. Surely no more propitious moment than the present could be chosen for such an effort. They paid their tribute of admiration and gratitude ungrudgingly to monarchs and statesmen who had worked so unsparingly and unselfishly to prevent the horror of a general conflict. Might they not suggest that the moment was opportune for a further step in the direction of the Concert of Europe directed towards the reduction of armaments? Any such step was sure of the goodwill and support of all commercial men in Great Britain.

Alderman Cook Dudley, then proposed that: "In order to avoid strikes and facilitate the speedy settlement of disputes as to hours and conditions of labour and wages, Labour Tribunals should be established in industrial centres which shall command the confidence of and easily be accessible to both parties."

# MR. SHAW'S PLAY AS A TEXT.

◆

## MR. R. J. CAMPBELL ON "ANDROCLES."

Mr. Bernard Shaw's new play, "Androcles and the Lion," is very ably holding the controversial field. It has been severely criticised as a burlesque of a serious historical subject and an offence to the feelings of religious people. There are others who laugh at it in a complimentary way—but perhaps a little anxiously—while "insulting," "vulgar," and "offensive" are few of the expressions hurled against it, says the "Daily News."

The play figured in a sermon preached by the Rev. R. J. Campbell at the City Temple. Clearly the play has made a deep impression on his mind. He used one scene of "Androcles and the Lion"—the speech of Lavinia to the Roman captain—to illustrate the Eternal Man.

It had been said by some, Mr. Campbell explained in his sermon, that the play was a burlesque of the sufferings of the Christian martyrs under the Roman Empire in the early centuries of our era.

"That is a mistake," he declared emphatically, "though I do not wonder it has been made. Mr. Shaw never can help introducing an element of comedy into the most serious subjects, but in this instance the real point of the play is anything but a burlesque of what the martyrs had to go through.

"It is brought out, especially in the speech of Lavinia to the Roman captain who has brought her and her fellow-victims to the scene of execution. He begs her to save herself by throwing a grain or two of incense on the Altar of Diana, or some other deity, in the Roman Pantheon. For answer she tells him that if Diana stood to him for what was pure and elevating instead of what was foul and debasing to his manhood, she would do it as readily as she would for Christ. But that was just the point at issue. Diana stood for nothing of the kind.

"'For what are you dying?' asked the captain.

"'I do not know,' replied Lavinia, 'unless it is for God.'

"'And what is God?' the captain asked.

"To which Lavinia replied, 'Ah! if we knew that we should have come to be gods ourselves.'"

### GOD IN MAN.

The lesson of this, Mr. Campbell said, was that it was the God in man that reached up to God, and made it possible for man to recognise the Christhood of Christ.

Asked by a "Daily News" representative for more ample views on the play than those expressed on the one scene used as an illustration in his sermon, Mr. Campbell said that Mr. Shaw had only himself to blame if the play was mistaken for a burlesque.

"Mr. Shaw," he said, "cannot refrain from fun, and though he does not mean to shock his audience by seeming to make light of things that are intrinsically great and worthy of reverence, he does do it. The play is full of magnificent truths, and I thoroughly enjoyed its humour and the whimsical method and treatment."

# SHAVING PROHIBITED.

◆

One of the questions discussed at the Old Believers' Congress in Moscow was that of shaving. A minority of the delegates insisted that the "most severe measures" should be adopted against those who removed their beards, as shaving was prohibited by the fathers of the Church.

The brothers Riamushinsky, of Moscow, two of the wealthiest members of the Old Believers' community, were refused admittance to the Congress because they were shaved.

The Majority of the Congress adopted a resolution requiring priests to admonish during confession the beardless members of their congregations, and, in event of such admonition not having effect, to refer the recalcitrants to the bishops of their respective dioceses. As a last resort it was decided that they should be refused the Communion.

# EL DORADO OF COAL.

◆

## ROMANTIC STORY BY A GERMAN SURGEON.

## BIG ANTHRACITE FIELD IN ALBERTA WILDS.

A breezy old gentleman with a flowing beard, bright eyes, and apple cheeks arrived in London from the adventurous world of the Grande Prairie and the Rocky Mountains. He has brought a profoundly interesting scheme of mining in his head and a valuable concession from the Canadian Government in his pocket.

Dr. Reinhold Hoppe, of Oakland, Cal., is his name and a merry and famous German surgeon is he, with the quaintest Americo-Rhineland accent in the world, as agile as a kitten and jolly as a sand-boy. In a year or two (according to the thrilling tale he told a "Daily News" representative, he will probably be a millionaire several times over. He is a sort of modern Pizarro, and the virgin land he has discovered in far Albert bids fair to rival the dazzling land of the ancient Incas: only for "gold" read "coal"—and, voila!

### AN OLD 'FRISCO PIONEER.

Dr. Hoppe is getting on for seventy-five. He is an old 'Frisco pioneer, an adventurer in many lands, and now—he admits it unblushingly—a frank company promoter. It all came about in this way. Less than two years ago the doctor, with a touch of rheumatism troubling his limbs, sought rest and change and adventure in "Sunny Alberta," and here he heard tales of a most astonisihng Tom Tiddler's ground in Western Albetra near the edge of British Columbia, "where the Smoky River runs."

The tale came from a half-caste—one Donald MacDonald—who had heard it from another Indian; and it was a tale of coal—hard anthracite coal, easily mined, in unlimited quantities among the mountains beyond Yellowhead Pass. The whereabouts of this bonanza could be had—at a price.

"I am not out buying gold bricks, mine friend!" said the doctor to the Indian; but they ultimately struck a bargain, Donald agreeing to take the doctor and a detachment of horses and men out to prospect the mysterious district, and the doctor, on his side, depositing 28,000 dollars in the bank against the expenses of the transaction. "But, understand," said Hoppe, "no coal, no pay!"

### SWIMMING THE ICY ATHABASKA.

Under these conditions the pioneers set out from the city of Edmonton with a team of fifteen Indians and horses. They traveiled along the railway line as far as Edson, due west, and then trekked to Hinton, beyond which they struck virgin ground and very rough travelling. Half-starved and footsore, they plodded on until they came to the raging torrent of the Athabaska River, with never a ford and never a bridge to it. Eldorado lay beyond—amid the shimmering mountains in the far distance.

This was on April 15 of last year—a cold, biting day, with the snow-fed river running strong and fierce. Donald funked it, and so did the Indians; but Dr. Hoppe, for all his three and seventy years, was not to be dismayed. He jumped in with his plucky Airedale dog and his gallant horse and swam across—one thousand yards of icy water. The vision of his snowy beard among the waves put fresh heart into Donald and his Indians; they leaped in and followed him rather than be shamed into cowards.

### BUT IT CURED THE RHEUMATISM.

"When I crawled out a mile or so lower down the river," said the doctor, "Zip! but it was cold; and my teeth were going like rattles. But I built a huge fire of rough prairie grass and was standing over it steaming like a blumb budding when Donald and his men arrived. That not only showed them that I was a man of some determination, but it absolutely cured my rheumatism, that steaming!

"The rest of the track to Eldorado was hard journeying and hungry work, but we got there, and what 's more, we found the coal in tremendous quantities; hard, and not soft, as is most of the Alberta coal, and thousands and thousands of tons on the surface. A huge fortune lay before our eyes.

"I hastened back to civilisation and sent out engineers to spy out further and fuller the region I had pegged out. Their reports were more than satisfactory; and all that remained was to get the consent of the Canadian Government to my claim. The Minister of the Interior listened favourably to my story. I made many friends in Parliament, and without paying a farthing in bribes or palm-oil I got very speedily a charter for my railway, and the rights to mine 32,000 acres, for which I am now paying the Canadian Government one dollar per acre per annum!"

### MONEY TO BUILD A RAILWAY.

The next move in this alluring game of fortune-making is to get the money to work the coal, build the railway (which has been mapped out to cross five other lines in its course), and to carry the lines of communication eventually down to the coast, 600 miles away.

To give some idea of the gigantic nature of this undertaking, it may be mentioned that 225,000,000 tons of coal have already been mapped out by the engineers. And it is all said to be anthracite of the first quality! Outside Pennsylvania there is no deposit in America like it, and for it Dr. Hoppe will simply pay the Canadian Government "the splendid sum" of 5 cents royalty per ton.

The genial doctor has indeed struck more than "ile" on this last adventurous journey of his in search of a cure for his rheumatics. He has struck coal in solid seams of 15ft. deep, and he is now dreaming of magic cities springing friously in Sunny Alberta. of his new railway line and a new world springing furiously Sunny Alberta. And, apparently, he will not have long to wait.

# GERMAN OFFICER SHOT BY AN ARTIST.

◆

## NEWSPAPER ARTICLE AND ITS TRAGIC SEQUEL.

The apparently incurable attachment of many Germans to titles of any kind, however obtained, seems to have been the prime cause of a tragedy in the reserve officers casino on September 15, when a well-known artist, Professor Maas, on being attacked by Captain Lothar von Westernhagen, shot the latter with an old-fashioned American pistol says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News."

Captain von Westernhagen believed that Professor Maas had inspired newspaper attacks on him in connection with his receipt of the honorary title of Gentleman of the Chamber at the Court of Lippedetmold, in which he was accused of obtaining the title by backstairs methods accompanied by cheques.

As the Professor acted in self-defence he was immeddiately released after arrest.

Captain von Westernhagen had summoned Professor Maas before a court of honour to decide what, if any, satisfaction must be given, adds Reuter. The court cited the disputants to appear for examination. The examination of Professor Maas had concluded, and he was leaving the casino when he met Captain von Westernhagen in the corridor. An orderly, who was present, deposed that there was a brief altercation between the two, and that Westernhagen, who was a huge man, suddenly struck at Maas, who is a small man. Maas is alleged to have drawn a pistol and fired at Westernhagen, who died a few minutes later. He was a reserve captain in the Eighth Cuirassiers, and was well known in business, especially in the estate agency line.

The article leading to the quarrel alleged that Captain Westernhagen gave £100 to another reserve officer, and promised him another £50 on condition that he should procure him a title, which he ultimately received from another source. He was then said to have forced the officer to refund the £200.

Professor Maas stated to the police that he carried a revolver because of Westernhagen's threats. He was, he added, hurled against the wall by a blow from Westernhagen, and it was after that he fired.

# SHAW AND SHAKESPEARE.

◆

A Canadian who a few years ago went into the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy made a surprising discovery. By taking the fourth letter from the ends of eleven titles of the plays it became clear that the author was none other than Bernard Shaw. This is how it works out:—

| | | |
|---:|:---:|:---|
| Mac | B | eth. |
| Oth | E | llo. |
| Comedy of Er | R | ors. |
| Merchant of Ve | N | ice. |
| Coriol | A | nus. |
| Midsummer Night's D | R | eam. |
| Merry Wives of Win | D | sor. |
| Measure for Mea | S | ure. |
| Much Ado about Not | H | ing. |
| Antony and Cleop | A | tra. |
| All's Well that Ends | W | ell. |

# THE SUEZ CANAL'S SURVEYOR.

◆

A tablet was unveiled on the 31st August at Primiero, Southern Tyrol, at the house where Alois Negrelli was born, to commemorate his work in connection with the survey and plans for the Suez Canals. Negrelli made his first investigations in 1847, and completed his plans in 1855-6. They were accepted by the Paris Commission, and in 1858 he was appointed Inspector-General of the Works by the Khedive Sahid. Negrelli died on the 1st October of the same year. His plans were bought by De Lesseps, who floated the present Suez Canal Company to carry them out.

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The Jubilee of Lodge Bangalore, No. 1043, E.C., is to be celebrated at Freemasons Hall, Bangalore, on November 27th, 28th and 29th. On the first day there will be a Masonic service at St. Marks Church, at which a gift of the local Freemasons to that Church as a King Edward Memorial will be consecrated, if ready. The same evening there will be a special Lodge meeting to conclude with the banquet to which ladies will be a banquet to which ladies will be specially bidden. On the 28th afternoon a garden party will be given in Lal Bagh and on the 28th a Masonic concert will be held in aid of local charities.

# FIGHT FOR RIVER CROSSINGS.

◆

## ARMY MANŒUVRES.

## BIG BATTLE DEVELOPING IN THAMES VALLEY.

From all parts of England during the mail week, says the "Daily Chronicle," troops have been moving towards the manœuvre area in the Southern Midlands, to take part in the final operations which mark the close of the summer training season.

Already within the area, which embraces the greater portion of Bucks, Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Berkshire are assembled many thousands of troops composing the 4th Division drawn from the Eastern and South-Eastern garrisons, who, under Major-General Snow, are encamped between Wolverton and Newport Pagnell. From Salisbury Plain a huge column of troops of all kinds is moving under active service conditions, fighting their way through the counties of Wiltshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire, to divisional camps between Bicester and Buckingham, the advance wing stoutly opposed by a mobile enemy drawn from the Southern Command. This Salisbury Plain column comprises the 3rd Division under Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, drawn from the Southern and South-Western garrisons.

Along the banks of the Thames, between Marlow and Henley, the regiments of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, with a brigade of horse artillery and a troop of mounted sappers and the 4th Guards Brigade, are engaged in mimic warfare until they join forces on Monday morning to oppose the whole of the troops of the Aldershot command along the line of the river.

This morning the Aldershot troops quit their barracks and march to the Thames Valley, where, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, they will attempt to cross the river in the face of an active enemy, a task rendered more difficult by the fact that all the bridges are supposed to have been destroyed. General Haig will have to get his army of 20,000 men across by such bridging expedients as his engineer officers can devise on the spot. All this forms the prelude to the "Army Exercise," as the larger and more important Army manœuvres are this year officially termed, in which the whole of the troops will be engaged.

### MANY NEW FEATURES.

To-morrow the yeomanry and Territorial cyclists who are to take part in the manœuvers will reach their camps in the northern part of the manœuvre area. Among them are the London Mounted Brigade, comprising the Middlesex Hussars, Westminster Dragoons, the Sharpshooters, and the Rough-Riders, who go into camp about Lutterworth. The North Midland Mounted Brigade, consisting of the Leicester, Lincoln and Staffordshire Yeomanry, go into camp near Rugby. The 6th Cyclist Battalion Norfolk Regiment will train for a week in the Market Harborough-Northampton-Kettering area, the 8th Cyclist Battalion Essex Regiment being similarly engaged in the district about Thrapston and Wellingborough to the east of Daventry.

The divisional training of next week will form a valuable preparation for the larger and more impotrant exercise in which the whole of the troops in the manœuvres area will take part under the observation of the King during the period September 22 to 26. That exercise will take the form of a march of five divisions from the Chiltern Hills towards Northampton, opposed by a brigade of Regular infantry and a mobile division composed of a brigade of Regular Cavalry, two brigades of Yeomanry and a brigade of Territorial cyclists, with artillery, airship and aeroplanes.

The composition of this opposing force, representing the advanced troops of a White army, introduces new features into the manœuvres, and under the command of Major-General H. C. Monro, the commander of the 1st London Territorial Division, there should be some interesting situations. The energies of the White force will be chiefly directed to retarding the march of the Brown force, which will be handled by Field-Marshal Sir John French in person. The Brown force will be composed of two armies, each of two divisions, and a cavalry division, the latter covering the advance of the two armies moving on parallel roads. Major-General H. H. Allenby, who gained a high reputation as a cavalry leader in South Africa, will be in command of the Brown cavalry division. The First Brown Army will be commanded by Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig, and the Second Brown Army by General Sir Arthur Paget. Lieutt General Sir James Grierson, who last year outwitted the hostile aeroplanes by moving his division across country with his guns disguised with hay and boughs of trees, will be Chief of the General Staff to Sir John French.

### BIG FLEET OF AIRCRAFT.

Among the experimental features of the exercise will be the use of aircraft of various kinds on an extensive scale, the use of Territorial cyclists in place of Regular cavalry, as divisional "mounted" troops, the moving of two complete divisions on one road and their deployment into the order of battle, and the supply of food, forage, ammunition, and other necessaries from an advanced base on the railway by means of an enormous fleet of motor lorris. With regard to the aircraft it is hoped to have at least four of the Naval and Army airships, and 30 or 40 aeroplanes in use. The French-built Astra Torres airship, if used, will be flown back to Farnborough each night, the extensive range of action possessed by this huge craft rendering this course a practical solution of the problem of finding suitable anchorage in the manœuvres area. The Territorial cyclists to be used as divisional cavalry will be drawn from the Kent Cyclist Battalion.

The Salisbury Plain troops left their camps on the plain on Thursday, and advanced northwards to attack a raiding force reported to be in the area between Newbury and Marlow. The advance was covered by the 2nd Cavalry Brigade under Brigadier General De Lisle, consisting of the 4th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, and 12th Hussars. By nightfall the column had reached the Lambourne Downs, with the cavalry in the northern edges. Yesterday morning the division was on the move again, making for the Thames between Oxford and Shillingford. They succeeded in gaining the north bank of the river, and to-day will march to the camps between [illegible] and Buckingham.

The 4th Division, under Major-General Snow, were heavily engaged yesterday in a fight for a river crossing about Newport Pagnell, being opposed by a masked enemy of slightly superior strength. On Thursday this division left their camps about Wolverton to carry out an operation illustrating the attack on an enemy whose advanced troops were offering a determined resistance, and after a stubborn fight succeeded in thrusting these back and incidentally discovering the enemy's main positions.

This division has had a gruelling time during their training, and all ranks are as hard as nails. They turned out of their blankets at daybreak yesterday, and the pieces were reset, the division representing a Red force based on the Princes Risborough-Oxford Railway operating against a stronger Blue force which had raided Red territory and was moving on Northampton. At dawn the Blues were reported at Sheringham. Tyringham and Emberton, and General Snow decided to march to Bradwell Common with a view to attacking the Blues as they crossed the network of streams into which the River Ouse divides about Newport Pagnell. His force included a cloud of cyclists, who did splendid service in locating the enemy's advanced troops on the river. The Reds managed to reach, but could not hold, the line of the Ouse, the Blues crossing and delivering a vigorous attack on the Reds' position which was a very strong one about Bradwell Common. The Reds held their ground, and when the Blues brought up reinforcements an effective counter-attack was delivered, with which the operations ended.

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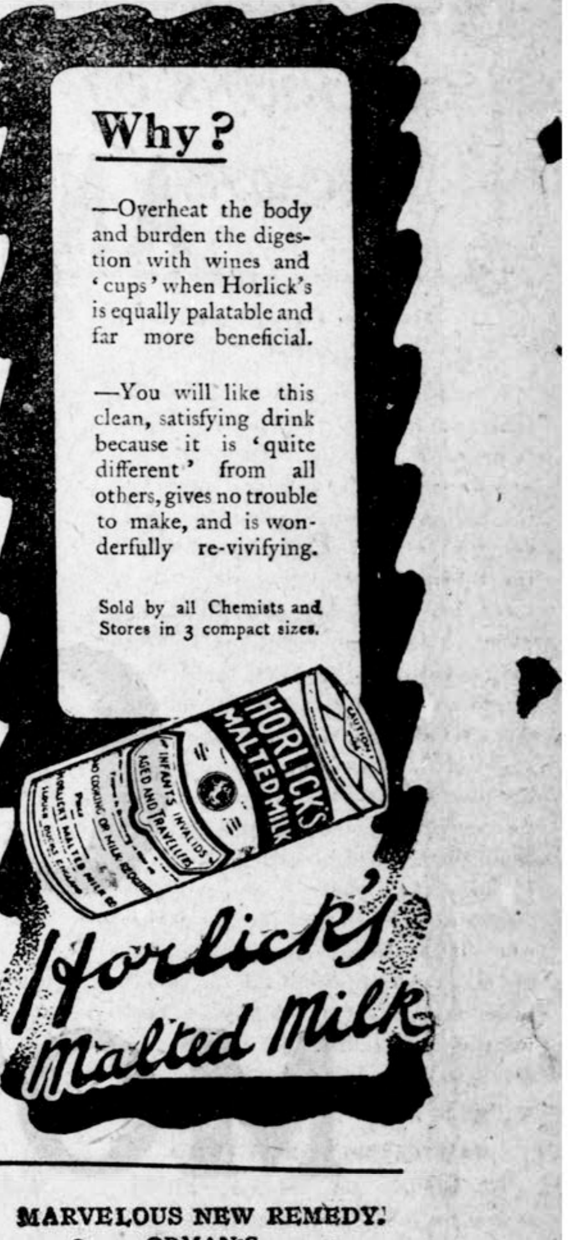

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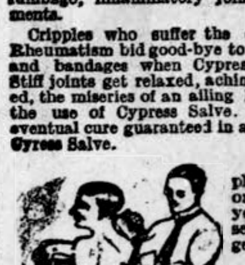

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# FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 19.

It is still a little difficult to foresee the exact trend of the new autumn fashions, though the models are, of course, in a state of active preparation among the great dressmakers and designers who collectively decree what the feminine world is to wear. But there are some signs that skirts are likely to be wider; pleats are making their appearance here and there; and sometimes the seams are slightly gored. Some people affect to regard the wired tunic as the forerunner of the crinoline; but we have been threatened with that revival so often that I do not think there is much occasion for alarm. I confess the tendency to move the waist-line from under the armholes, where it has been placed for some time, to the neighbourhood of the knees seems to me to produce an effect at once ungainly and absurd; but perverse extravagances of this kind seldom have a prolonged vogue.

### A LITTLE GIRL'S SMART FROCK.

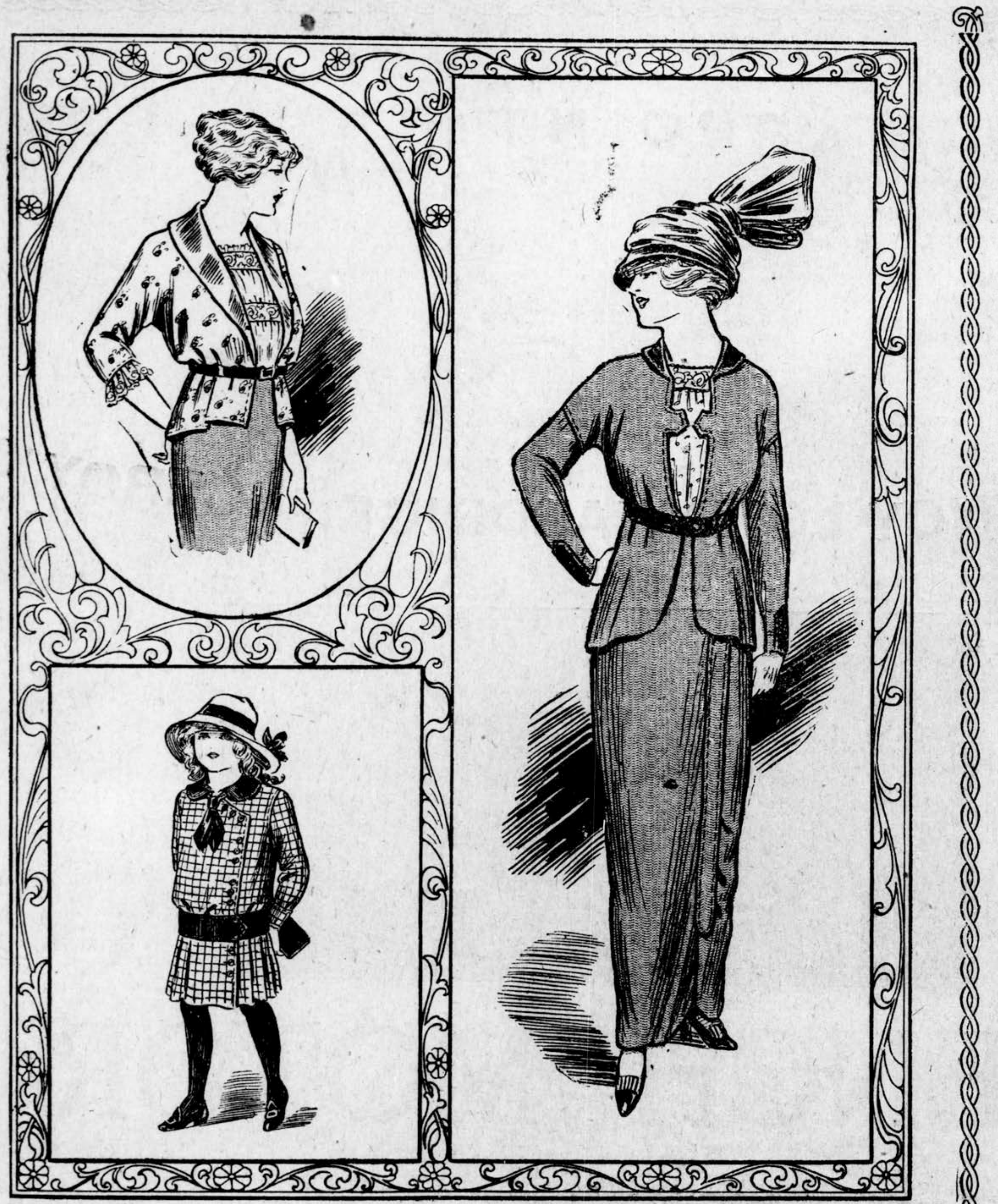
The children are always with us, and their frocks are often a cause of anxious thought. They must be pretty—that goes without saying; they should be simple—the fashion for dressing children like grown-up people has fortunately long died out; and they must be useful. I think all these desirable qualities will be found in the pretty frock for a little girl of which a design is given in our illustration. Though it is very smart and effective, it is so simple that it should present no difficulties to the home dressmaker. A blue and white check would serve well as the material, while the turned-down collar and the broad waistband should be of blue velvet, and the loose scarf knotted round the neck of blue silk to match. The white straw hat is also trimmed with blue velvet.

### A PRETTY TEA-JACKET.

The tea-jacket or coffee-coat is always an attractive item in the wardrobe, and can often be worn very conveniently with a plain skirt at quiet dinners at home instead of the more elaborate tea-gown. The design given in our illustration is very pretty, and could be easily made by turning to advantage some of those remnants of silk and lace that can be so easily picked up at sale-time. The coat would be made of brocade silk, and the revers and collar should be of plain silk to match the most important shade in the brocade. The vest should be of white *crepe-de-chine*, gathered into broad bands of lace insertion, and the same lace appears on the sleeves. The belt is of velvet, and fastened with a fancy paste buckle.

### A NEAT TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.

The tailor-made gown is an essential for every well-dressed woman, and our pretty illustration shows one of the newest designs. A fine blue serge is the material chosen, and the collar, cuffs, and belt are of black velvet. The vest, of which just a glimpse is given, is of gathered fancy blue-and-white silk, set into a band of lace insertion at the neck. A wonderfully smart effect is obtained by means of the stitched band of the serge arranged down the front seam, into which the material is slightly draped.



## A WONDERFULL PLACE,

◆

The remarkable story of a Metropolitan hermit is told by the London correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald." In a quiet, dingy little street in South London there was discovered in the owner of a shop a woman of between fifty and sixty years of age, who has spent literally the whole of her life behind the counter. She has never seen the Thames and never been to Clapham Junction—"a wonderful place they say"—now only a penny 'bus ride distant. Her one ambition is to see the sea. "It must be marvellous," she said after retailing some of the "impressions" her more fortunate neighbours had received from a Bank Holiday trip to Brighton or Margate. But one thing still puzzled her. "How do you know where the sea begins?" she asked. To that simple question her interviewer confessed he had no answer ready.

## BUSINESS METHODS OF INSECTS,

◆

### A STUDY OF MIMICRY.

One of the most refreshing things in natural history is the anticipation by beetless, caterpillars, butterflies, and other small deer, of the most up-to-date business methods of the lord of creation writes Mr. A. E.Crawley in the "Daily News." The insect here is "father of the man." The twentieth-century breadwinner, in the form of a firm, works largely by imitation. An invention appears; he imitates it, just distantly enough to evade the law. The process is repeated by all other firms in the same line. The next step is the formation of a "trust" (ironic word) by all the imitating bodies and by the imitated body itself, unless it has been eliminated by competition in the interim.

Now this kind of thing, *mutatis mutandis*, is fully developed in the insect world, and to some extent also in other orders of life. The most notorious case, and the first to be recorded, is that of the American butterflies, which the great naturalist Bates observed on the Amazon. The Heliconidae—(such is the name of the genus which is mimicked, whose brains are picked by others), an appropriate name, surely, meaning "children of Parnassus," the mountain of genius—are gaudy butterflies, but slow fliers. Yet they thrive and prosper exceedingly, just because they are so nasty in smell and taste that no bird will touch them. In the struggle for existence this is an enormous advantage, as valuable as the monopoly of a world-wide necessary of life. But these butterflies cannot prevent imitation of their patents; they do not even attempt to protect themselves by issuing notices, "Avoid substitutes and fraudulent imitators." To do so would be as futile as it is among the butterflies of human business. And Bates found another genus of butterfly in the same region, indistinguishable from the Heliconidae in appearance, though widely different in structure and relationship.

### THE ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT.

The clue to the matter was contained in the fact that these imitators (cousins of our own cabbage, butterfly) were extremely platable, and were thus exposed to constant decimation for avian larders. But their being able to develop in their own form and colour a close resemblance to the protected genus, however this resemblance may have come about, obviously gave them an equal advantage. Then the great German naturalist, Fritz Muller, discovered cases which he could only describe by the terms "ring" and "trust." He found not to kinds, but many kinds of insect all possessing one and the same "aposematic colouration" (meaning a colour-scheme which by its garish postimpressionism, negation of harmony, or suggestion of terror, warns off trespassers and would be lunchers). The whole business resembled the adoption by several unconnected firms of a similar advertisement of similar goods; a slight stretch of imagination enables you to see them combining at last in a ring. When another genus gets hold of the idea, you may suppose it calling on the gang, as Jim Pinkerton called on the Wreckers, and demanding to be "put on."

Such is Mimicry, Batesian and Mullerian, and it is as full of romantic possibilities, and as receptive of philosophic argument—and doubt—as anything in human history. Fabre has taught us that the insect is practically an automatic machine; and the highest intelligence conceivable could hardly succeed in changing the owner's colour, skin, and shape. The Darwinians, of course, explain it as a beautifull case of the wonderful operations of Natural Selection. As thus—every creature varies, more or less, from its parents and its brothers and sisters. If a particular variation is advantageous, its owner has an extra chance of surviving. If his offspring carry the variation a little further, they will have still stronger chances in the struggle for existence. Suppose, then, that the child of a cabbage butterfly had a spot or two of orange on its white and black-edged wings and that in a few generations this peculiarity increased so much that the specimens looked like some other butterfly: a butterfly, that is, which possessed unusual advantage, such as unpalatableness, and you have a case of mimicry. The missing link in the argument is supplied by Natural Selection, the intermediate specimens, not yet sufficiently resembling the protected kind, being killed off, and thus leaving no seed.

### PASSIVE MIMICRY.

But the idea that new species, real or imitative, can be produced by a gradual culmination of tiny changes has long been discredited. Such new lines are produced suddenly, the result, perhaps, of a disturbance of the contituents of the germ-cell. As for explaining mimicry, one surely ought to consider other cases of resemblance, which have as much right to be termed "mimicry," the latter being only a special development. "Passive" mimicry is resemblance in form and colour , thus the cuckoo, really an incompetent bird, resembles the hawk family. In the Pacific countries the feeble orioles resemble closely the pugnacious honeysuckers. A Nicaraguan moth mimics an unpalatable beetle. In the tropics there is a big weevil so hard of skin that birds leave it alone; certain soft-skinned weevils are indistinguishable from it. Insect-eaters loathe hairy caterpillars—Bates caught what he thought was a hairy caterpillar, it was actually a beetle. There are beetles just like wasps and bees; numerous flies in England resemble wasps, and perhaps gain thereby.

Then there is imitation for the purpose of deceiving the prey. The crocodile looks and behaves like a log of wood. The famous Siamese and Malayan mantis is the image of a rhododendron flower. It sits among the flowers catching flies. The Malays hold that it really is a flower. The Amazonian mantis resembles the ants on which it feeds—a parable this for humanity. Another resembles an orchid blossom; flies enter its mouth in search of honey.

Most creatures, again, resemble or harmonise with their environment, even the tiger and zebra with their stripes. This is a sort of mimicry, and perhaps in it is to be found a solution of the whole mystery. A butterfly's wing is built on the same lines as a leaf or a flower's petal. Why should not similar influences of light and so on produce similar results in both? The fishes in the Sargasso Sea are yellow as the Sargasso seaweeed. A frog placed in a dark room turns black; place it on the lawn and it turns green. The chameleon changes colour with its surroundings. It is an automatic result of the action of light on the retina. Blind the creature, and no change takes place.

Convergence may be the ultimate explanation of mimicry; its advantages would thus be, as so often happens in business, a fortuitous issue of luck.

## TO-DAY'S MENU

◆

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

POT AU FEU, WITH TOASTS.
DEVILLED LOBSTER OR FISH.
CAULIFLOUR MOUSSE.
(BROADLANDS).
COLD FILLETS OF BEEF.
BEEF MARROW SAVOURY.
FRENCH APPLE FRITTERS.

Soupmeat, As. 5; Lobster or Fish, As. 8; Cauliflour, As. 3; Beef, As. 8; Marrow, As. 2; Eggs, As. 3; Vegetables, As. 4; Potatoes, As. 2; Odds and Ends, As. 4;
Total, Rs. 2-7-0.

### POT AU FEU, WITH TOASTS.

Make ordinary stock flavoured with turnips carrots and onions which should be kept whole. After straining add the toasts which are prepared as follows: Cut out rounds of bread the size of a rupee and soak them in some of the soup, when quite soft set them on a buttered tin in the oven till they are dry and crisp; add these to the soup at the very last with thin rounds of carrot and turnip.

### DEVILLED LOBSTER OR FISH.

Cut the Lobster or fish into neat slices as much of a size as possible and lay them on a dish Cover them with this mixture, two tablespoonfuls of chutney, two chopped pickled gherkins, a tablespoonful of Worcester sauce, a drop or two of onion juice and tobasco sauce, a pinch of sugar and salt. Make some fat very hot and put in it the pieces of fish just to heat through; prepare an equal number of fried croutons and lay a piece of lobster on each, adding any of the chutney mixture left. Serve piping hot.

### CAULIFLOUR MOUSSE.

(BROADLANDS).

Cook a cauliflour in a jar in the oven with as little water as possible, and when cold press it through a coarse sieve. Melt a tablespoonful of good fat in a casserole and stir into it the puree and then a teacupful of good white sauce with flavouring to taste; let this cook well for some minutes. To this add first the yolks of two eggs and then the whites previously whipped to a stiff froth. Fill some little china moulds well buttered and let them bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes. Serve with a garnish of parsley and slices of lime.

### COLD FILLETS OF BEEF.

Braise the fillet whole with some onion, carrot and slices of bacon after dredging it well with peppered and salted flour. When cooked lay it under a heavy weight till it is quite cold. Meanwhile, with the gravy from the meat supplemented with a little lemco and marmite and gelatine to make it firm make a well flavoured glaze, about a breakfast-cupful. With this, after cutting the fillet into neat pieces glaze them well putting coat after coat till there is a thick cover of the jelly. Serve these on any nice mixture of cold vegetables masked in mayonnaise sauce and garnished with the glaze broken into little pieces. This is a very nice dish for hot weather dinners.

### BEEF MARROW SAVOURY.

Remove the marrow from the bones and put into cold salted water for half an hour. Make a good brown sauce well flavoured, to which chopped mushrooms may be added, but it is not necessary. Set the marrow in boiling salted water till well cooked when cut it into dice and just before serving add it to the hot sauce. If kept it will oil. Serve it in a hot dish with fried sippets or devilled biscuits.

### FRENCH APPLE FRITTERS.

Peel and cut some large apples into not too thin slices, removing the core from each slice, and sprinkle them with caster sugar, some lime juice and a little cream or undiluted tinned milk; then drain them and dip them first in white of egg and then in flour. Fry them a golden colour on each side, and serve with caster sugar mixed with a very little powdered cinamon dusted over them.

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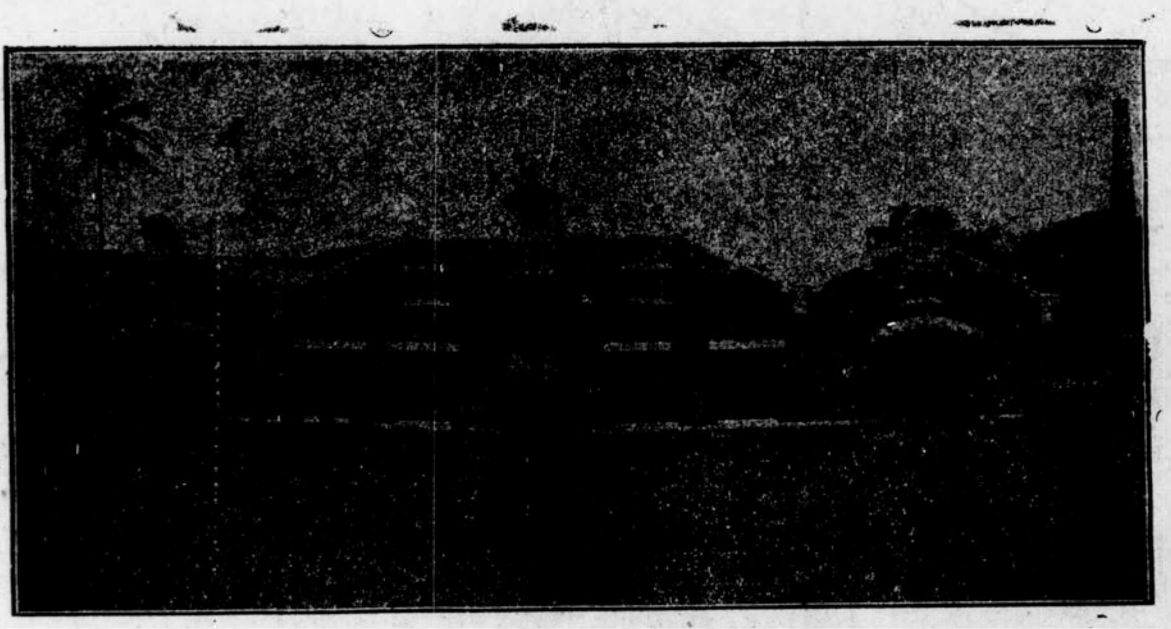

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